WANTS 1 CENT WORD ISSUE
The Colonist

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

VOL. LXXX.---NO. 20 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY JULY 5 1898 FORTY-FIRST YEAR

Just Arrived. Another Large Shipment of

SILVERWARE

The Newest Designs. The Best Goods. Special Values. Suitable Wedding Presents.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co., JEWELLERS, 47 Government Street.

NEW ORLEANS

Molasses. Car load just received of the following brands:

DEWEY, in half barrels 21 Gals. each
SAMPSON, " " 21 " "
SCHLEY, " " 21 " "
" in barrels, 44 " "
HOBSON, " " 44 " "
" in half barrels, 21 " "

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

Klondike Outfitting.....

WILSON BROS.
Wholesale Grocers

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

Or a considerable portion of it by buying your outfit for the Klondike at E. J. Saunders & Co's

Thirty Years' Experience

Enables us to handle just exactly the line of supplies that Klondikers need. No where in the city or elsewhere can you obtain the same grade of goods for the same money as at our store. We have experienced packers, and supply all papers necessary to put your outfits through the customs free of cost to you. That's some inducement to buy of us, isn't it?

E. J. SAUNDERS & CO.,
VICTORIA, B.C. 39 and 41 JOHNSON STREET

—CORDOVA BAY—

Summer Residential Lots For Sale or to Lease

A few frontage lots, part of section 31, facing on this bay, for sale or to lease for 20 years at very moderate prices. This is a very favorite summer resort for camping and bathing, and is one of the few bays within easy reach of Victoria, where the beach is both safe and the water warm for bathing in. The distance from Victoria is about six miles. A constant supply of water will shortly be laid on to each lot from a never-failing stream of pure spring water. Also 5 and 10 acre lots for sale, without water frontage but fronting on the main road and overlooking the water.

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 FORT ST.

DYEA---ALASKA...
Only 28 Miles from Salt Water to Lakes.
CHILKOOT TRADING CO., *Dyea, Alaska.*
COMPLETE OUTFITS
Groceries - Dry Goods - Hardware.
Victoria Agents—SHALLCROSS, MACAULAY & CO., Bastion St.

PETERBOROUGH CANOES

Another shipment of these famous Canoes just received. We have them in all sizes.
No prospector's outfit complete without one. To be seen at Spratt's wharf. Will furnish full particulars to those enquiring by mail.

...SPRATT & MACAULAY...

HIGH LIFE
CIGARETTES
Are, Without a Doubt, in Quality and Price
The Very Best Made
—AT—
E. A. MORRIS'

Headquarters for
MINERS' SUPPLIES
SIMON LEISER & CO.,
Victoria, B.C.

ROBERT WARD & CO. LTD
Temple Building - Victoria
Metropolitan Building Vancouver
70 Bassinghall St. - London
General Shipping and Insurance Agents
Commission Merchants. Forwarders and Warehousemen. Lumber Merchants and Tug Boat Agents. Orders executed for every description of British and Foreign Merchandise. Charters effected.
Goods and Merchandise of every description insured against loss by fire. Marine risks covered . . .
Life, Accident and Boiler Insurance in the best offices. Klondike Risks accepted. Miners' Outfits Insured . . . . . .
Loans and Mortgages negotiated. Estates managed and Rents collected. Debentures bought and sold.
General Financial Agents

GEORGE BYRNES
AUCTIONEER
APPRAISER AND
COMMISSION
AGENT
OFFICE 15 YATES STREET
Liberal advances made on goods consigned for sale
Have Large Rooms for City Auctions

D. H. MacDowall, Commission Agt.
CHEAP MONEY TO LOAN
Agent for Enamelled Iron Signs, Automatic Air Compressors, Steel Rails and Bridge Work.
ROOM 4, Williams' Block, Broad Street

AUCTION
Sales held at my salesroom, 133 Government street, corner Pandora,
EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT
AT 8:15 P. M.
This week's sale will consist of Drygoods, Remnants, Ladies' and Gent's Gold Watches, Chains, Rings, Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Gent's Furnishings, and a varied assortment of other articles.
3 Combination Safes for Sale.
Terms, spot cash.
W. JONES, Auctioneer.

DO YOU USE A GAS STOVE?
THE VICTORIA GAS CO., Limited,
Are now loaning and fitting up FREE OF COST Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves.
Gas is sold at the reduced rate of $1.25 per M. cubic feet, for fuel.
Advantages of using gas for cooking purposes:
1—Less heat in kitchen.
2—A Gas Stove is always ready for instant use, day or night.
3—A Gas Stove will do all the cooking a coal or wood stove does only quicker and cleaner.
4—A Gas Stove means less work, no fuel to carry or ashes to remove.
5—Food is not placed in contact with the gas.
6—The average cost of using a Gas Range in this city does not exceed $1.75 per month.
Stoves Can Be Seen at Any Time at The Gas Works.
Where any further information will be gladly given.

ICE CREAM
HENRY GLAY
Of the Metropolitan Lunch and Tea Rooms, is now running Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda (all flavors), having just imported the finest Fountain on the Coast. Special attention paid to ordered work for picnic and boating parties. 39 FORT STREET.

Klondike Information Bureau.
W. WALLACE GRIME & CO.
Real Estate, Mining Shipping and Customs Brokers, Commission and General Insurance Agents. 64 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.
Telephone 488.

SCREEN DOORS from $1.50 each; inside doors from $1.50 each. J. W. Mellor, agent for Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co. je25

SCREEN DOORS FROM $1.50 each; inside doors from $1.50 each. J. W. Mellor, agent for Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co. je25

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

No Bye-Elections Until Fall—A Rush at the Customs—Celebrating the Fourth.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, July 4.—It is understood that the government has decided not to have any bye-elections till the fall, when all will be held simultaneously. By that time the new lists will be ready and there will be at least three more vacant constituencies in addition to the five now unrepresented.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is leaving on Wednesday for Arthabaskaville to spend his vacation.

The Princess Louise Dragoons and the Forty-Third Rifles helped the Vermont troops to celebrate the Fourth in Burlington to-day. Despatches from there state that the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack were floating together all over the city and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

Indications are that the trade returns for July will show a large increase in imports and corresponding growth of customs revenue owing to the rush to take advantage of the one-fourth reduction under the reciprocal clause of the tariff which terminates on July 31.

On the grounds of the Y.W.C.A., Rae street, a garden fete will be given tomorrow evening. The ladies of the association have the event in hand and promise something out of the ordinary in this line. Their ice-cream and other refreshments will also be branded "extra."

Living pictures. Oak Bay park. To-night. Admisison 25 cents.

Mass Meeting of Electors
—AT THE—
A. O. U. W. HALL,
—ON—
Tuesday, July 5, 1898
Invitations have been issued to the candidates for the city to attend and address the meeting
A. L. BELYEA, Esq., Col. F. B. GREGORY and ALEXANDER STEWART, Esq., have kindly consented to do so; RICHARD HALL, Esq., H. D. HELMCKEN, M.P.P., Q.C. and A. E. McPHILLIPS, Esq. are unable to attend.
The chair will be taken at 8 p m.
Robert Beaven,
Candidate for the Legislative Assembly.
Victoria July 2, 1898.

WHISKS, 10cts UP
BOWES' DRUG STORE
100 Government Street, near Yates St.

BY
W. T. HARDAKER,
AUCTIONEER.
Beautiful Residence on King's Road.
Two full-sized Corner Lots.
Lawn and Orchard.
Seven-Room House, Pantry and Bathroom, and all necessary outbuildings.
Will be sold at a great sacrifice.
For further particulars apply to the above.

Ralph Churton,
Auctioneer 62 Douglas St.
Has the following for sale by Private Treaty.
WELL BUILT 2-STORY HOUSE
On the Work Estate.
GOOD HOTEL
In the centre of the city.
☞ Further particulars will be furnished on application.

VICTORIA
SUMMER RACES
At the Driving Park,
Friday and Saturday July 22, 23.
$1,200 IN PURSES.
TEN GREAT RUNNING CONTESTS
The Fastest Thoroughbreds That Have Ever Run in British Columbia Will Compete at This Meeting.
Good Purses, Close Finishes and Fast Time.
The Band of the Fifth Regiment will play at the Park each afternoon.

FOR SALE—Tenders required for a first-class residence, with every modern convenience, the property of Hedley Chapman, situate on Dallas road, to be sold either furnished or unfurnished. Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned by the 14th day of July, and from whom full particulars can be obtained. A. W. More & Co., agents, 86 Government street. je30

CARLOAD of Klondike horses for sale at Victoria Transfer Co.'s Stables, Broughton street. je27

PAINT YOUR BUGGY with Mellor's Carriage Paint, 85c. Send for colors. Mellor's Bath Tub Enamel, 65c.; floor paints, $1.50 a gallon. J. W. Mellor, Fort street.

HAY! HAY! HAY! $15 per ton, delivered within the city limits. Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market. Telephone 413. jy5

END OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

Annihilated by American Guns While in Desperate Flight From the Harbor of Santiago.

Sinking and in Flames the Ships One by One Beached to Save the Crews.

Cervera and Thirteen Hundred Men Prisoners--Great Loss of Life in Heroic Fighting.

Ten miles west of entrance harbor Santiago de Cuba, Sunday, July 3, 4 p.m. (By Associated Press despatch boat Wanda to Port Antonio, Jamaica.)—Admiral Cervera's fleet, consisting of the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa, and Vizcaya and two torpedo boat destroyers, the Furor and the Pluton, which had been held in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba for six weeks past by the combined squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commander Schley, lies to-day at the bottom of the Caribbean sea, off the southern coast of Cuba. The Spanish admiral is a prisoner of war on the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester (formerly Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair) and 1,000 to 1,500 other Spanish officers and sailors, all who escaped the frightful carnage couced by the shells from the American warships, are also made prisoners of war by the United States navy. The American victory is complete and according to the best information obtainable at this time, American vessels were practically untouched, and only one man was killed, though the ships were subjected to a heavy fire by the Spaniards all the time the battle lasted.

Admiral Cervera made a gallant dash for liberty and for the preservation of his ships as has ever occurred in the history of naval warfare. In the face of overwhelming odds, with nothing before him but inevitable destruction or surrender, if he remained any longer in the trap in which the American fleet held him, he made a bold dash from the harbor at the time that the Americans expected him to do so, and fighting every inch of his way, even when his ship was aflame, and sinking, he tried to escape the doom which was written on the muzzle of every American gun trained upon his vessels.

The Americans saw him the moment he left the harbor and commenced their work of destruction immediately. For an hour or two they followed the flying Spaniards to the westward along the shore line, sending shot after shot into their hulls, tearing great holes into their steel sides and covering their decks with the blood of the killed and wounded.

At no time did the Spaniards show any indication that they intended to do otherwise than fight to the last. They showed no signals of surrender even when their ships commenced to sink and the great clouds of smoke pouring from their sides showed that they were on fire, but they turned their heads towards the shore less than a mile away and ran them on the beach and rocks where their destruction was soon completed. The men and officers on board then escaped to the shore as well as they could with the assistance of boats sent from the American men-of-war. Then they threw themselves on the mercy of their captors, who not only extended the gracious hand of American chivalry but sent them a guard to protect them from the murderous hands of Cuban soldiers hiding in the bush on the hillside eager to rush down and attack the unarmed, defeated, but valorous foe.

One after another the Spanish ships became victims of the awful rain of shells which the American battleships, cruisers and gunboats poured upon them, and two hours after the first of the fleet had started out of Santiago harbor three cruisers and two torpero boat destroyers were lying on the shire ten to fifteen miles west of Morrow Castle, pounding to pieces, smoke and flame pouring from every part of them and covering the entire coast with a mist which could be seen for miles.

Heavy explosions of ammunition occurred every few minutes, sending curls of dense smoke a hundred feet in the air and causing a shower of broken iron and steel to fall in the water on every side. The bluff on the coast line echoed with roars of the explosions and the Spanish vessels sank deeper and deeper into the sand or else the rocks ground their hulls to pieces as they rolled or pitched forward or sideways with every wave that washed upon them from the open sea.

Admiral Cervera escaped to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the assistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and as soon as he touched the beach he surrendered himself and his command to Lieut. Horton, and asked to be taken on board the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel near him at the timew hen several of his officers, including the captain of the flagship. The Spanish admiral, who was wounded in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester and was received at her gangway by her commander, Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright, who grasped the hand of the gray-headed Admiral and said to him: "I congratulate you, sir, upon having made as gallant a fight as was ever witnessed on the sea." Lieut. Commander Wainwright then placed his cabin at the disposal of the Spanish officers.

At that time the Spanish flagship and four other Spanish vessels had been aground and burning for two hours, and the only one of the escaping fleet which could not be seen at this point was the Cristobal Colon, but half a dozen curls of smoke far down on the western horizon showed the fate that was awaiting her. The Cristobal Colon was the fastest of the Spanish warships and she soon obtained a lead over the others after leaving the harbor and escaped the effect of the shots which destroyed the other vessels. She steamed away at great speed, with the Oregon, New York, Brooklyn and several other ships in pursuit, all of them firing at her constantly and receiving fire themselves from her after guns. There seemed no possibility whatever for her escape and while her fate is not definitely known at this hour it can be readily imagined from the words of Captain Robley D. Evans, of the Iowa, who returned from the westward with 340 prisoners from the Vizcaya just as the Associated Press despatch boat Wanda was leaving the Spanish flagship. In answer to an iquiry, he shouted through the magaphone: "I left the Cristobal Colon far to the westward an hour ago and the Oregon was giving her hell. She has undoubtedly gone down with the others and we will have a Fourth of July celebration in Santiago de Cuba to-morrow."

Captain Evans, who had been in the thick of the engagement up to the time he took Vizcaya's officers and crew from the shore, said that to the best of his knowledge not one American ship had been struck. The torpedo boat Ericcson, which also returned from the westward at about the same time, made a similar report, saying it was believed no man was injured on board the American ships, though another report had it that one man was killed on board the Brooklyn, which could not be verified as this despatch is sent. There is no means of telling now what the Spanish loss was, but it is believed to have been very heavy as the prisoners in custody report their decks strewn with dead and wounded in great numbers, and besides there is a statement that many bodies could be seen fastened to pieces of wreckage floating in the sea after the fight was over. A large number of the Spanish wounded were removed to the American ships.

There can be no doubt that Admiral Cervera's plan to escape from Santiago was entirely unexpected by Admiral Sampson, and the best evidence of this is the fact that when the Spanish vessels were seen coming out of the harbor the flagship New York was seven miles away steaming to the eastward towards Juragua, the military base nine miles east of Morro. The New York was out of the fight altogether at every stage, but she immediately put back and followed the others.

.....Full Line of.....
WILLS' TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES
Just Received by
..HARRY SALMON..
Your attention directed to His Mammoth Display in Show Windows Corner Government and Yates.

"There's no place like home"! especially if you have Blue Ribbon Tea for breakfast.

SPAIN'S LOSS IN LIFE.

Five Hundred Were Killed or Wounded in Cervera's Attempt at Escape.

One Man Killed and One Wounded the Cost to the Victorious Fleet.

Washington, July 4.—At 11:20 to-night the navy department posted the appended translation of a cipher cablegram received from Commodore Watson. It is similar to that received to-day from Admiral Sampson, but contains the additional information as to the killed, drowned and captured. Commodore Watson's despatch follows

Playa del Este, July 3. To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C.—At 9:30 a.m. to-day the Spanish squadron, seven in all, including one gunboat, came out of Santiago harbor in column and were totally destroyed within an hour excepting the Cristobal Colon, which was chased 45 miles to westward by the commander-in-chief with the Brooklyn, Oregon and Texas, surrendering to the Brooklyn, but beached to prevent sinking. None of our officers or men injured, except on board Brooklyn chief yeoman Ellis was killed and one man was wounded. Admiral Cervera, the commanding officers excepting of the Oquendo, and about 70 other officers and 1,600 men are prisoners.

About 350 were killed or drowned and 160 wounded; the latter are being cared for on the Solace and Olivette. Have just arrived off Santiago in Marblehead to take charge while commander-in-chief is looking for Cristobal Colon. (Signed) Watson."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Spanish Courage Was Superb, but the Gunnery Was Very Poor—The Gloucester Damaged.

New York, July 4—The New York Herald has received from its correspondent at Santiago, the following details of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet: "Three of the Spanish cruisers that were bottled up in Santiago harbor and two torpedo boat destroyers were pounded into helpless hulks by the guns of Admiral Sampson's fleet on Sunday in a vain attempt to escape from the harbor. The vessels were beached in a last effort to save as many lives of the crew as possible. Admiral Cervera on board the Christobal Colon headed his fleet in the attempt to get away at about half past nine o'clock. So little were the Americans expecting the dash that the flagship New York was cruising up the coast to the east and returned only in time to see the finish of the fight and to fire a shot or two at the torpedo boat destroyers.

The Iowa, Indiana, Oregon, Massachusetts, Texas, Brooklyn, and the converted yacht Gloucester, formerly the Corsair, formed in position to give battle as soon as the Colon was sighted rounding the wreck of the Merrimack. The American vessels did not open fire at once, but waited until Cervera's ships were out of the range of Morro's guns before giving battle. Cervera headed to the west, the Colon in the lead, followed by the Vizcaya and Oquendo, and the destroyers, all firing rapidly.

All of the American battleships opened fire at once and the Spanish were soon in a hurricane of shot and shell, but the Colon kept on bravely till when about ten miles from the westward of Morro Castle, Admiral Cervera turned his vessel to the shore and beached her. She was blazing in a score of places, but her guns were at work and the white flag never showed until she was completely disabled. The Oquendo and Vizcaya opposed to the Iowa, Texas and Indiana, and went down to defeat with fearful swiftness, covering only about half the distance made by the Colon before their captains ran them ashore. Their crews fought with desperate bravery, but their courage was no match for the courage of our men added to their superb gunnery. The Spanish shells went wild for the most part, but the American gun fire was marked by merciless precision. The two cruisers, both on fire, were beached not more than one-quarter of a mile apart.

The most dramatic feature of the battle was the contest between the torpedo beat destroyers and the Gloucester. The latter was struck several times and is the only American vessel reported damaged. At first the Gloucester fired upon them with her six-pounders, but they ran past her and engaged the battleships. Finding the fire too hot, they turned and attacked the Gloucester again until both destroyers were afire and had to be beached. Their crews threw themselves into the surf to save their lives.

Just before this the New York came up and assisted in giving the finishing blow to the destroyers. There was explosion after explosion from the beached vessels. It was first reported that Admiral Cervera was dead, but this was afterwards denied.

The artistic success, "As You Like It," to-night. Oak Bay park. *

GERMANY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The British Concerned in Seeing That She Does Not Get a Footing There.

New York, July 3.—The London correspondent of the Tribune, discussing the Philippine question, says: "The attitude of Germany in the Philippines is the only mystery of the American-Spanish conflict which interests English observers. They assume that the war will drag along with cumulative evidence of the inefficiency of the Spanish ruling classes and the superiority of the American resources and powers of organization, until the Madrid government is forced to accept the inevitable and take the risk of provoking a revolutionary outbreak at home by proposing peace.

"The forecasted enlargement of the American sphere of influence in the West Indies is a foregone conclusion and we are not interested in the result. The fate of the Philippines is another matter. England does not covet those islands as an addition to her own Empire, nor does she wish Germany to have them. What the keenest observers apprehend is a complication by which Germany will obtain a foothold on the islands, and be in a position to hold her ground.

"It is no secret in diplomatic circles that Swiss commercial interests in the Philippines are larger than those of Germany, and that both combined are insignificant in comparison with the interests of England. German diplomats are now assuming that it is their duty to protect Swiss interests, but there is no proof that their good offices have been asked. It is plain that there is no justification for the presence at Manila of a formidable German squadron which will speedily be reinforced until it is superior to Dewey's fleet.

A DEMAND FOR PEACE.

Spain Should Not Require Her Brave Soldiers to Fight to the Death.

Barcelona, July 4.—The Diario publishes a remarkable article strongly urging peace betwene Spain and the United States, during the course of which it says:

"The Americans are winning by strength of will and perseverance, and while the war responds to the national feeling of all Americans Spain was forced into the war by party politics." Then the article, declaring the Americans were the aggressors, and that Spain was bound to defend her national honor, says: "Our honor being satisfied nothing compels us to continue such an unequal combat. We cannot compel those who have gone to the war to defend our honor to fight to the death. Those who are directing the struggle ought to put an end to the duel when it is materially impossible for one of the combatants to continue it."

WOULDN'T BELIEVE IT.

Madrid Said the Report of Cervera's Misfortune Simply Couldn't be True.

Madrid, July 4.—(4 p.m.)—The following semi-official statement was issued this afternoon: "The semaphore from Morro Castle to Santiago says the Spanish squadron, after a cannonade with the Americans, showed no signs of injury; therefore, the American news of the rout of Admiral Cervera must be utterly untrue. Moreover Admiral Cervera's squadron is faster than Admiral Sampson's."

ENGLISH COMMENT.

Overpowered After Heroic Defence Spain Should Now Seek Peace.

London, July 4.—The Times remarks editorially this morning: "Admiral Sampson's brilliant exploit was as complete as Admiral Dewey's. Nothing but th econviction that his plight within the harbor was hopeless could have justified Admiral Cervera's attempt to leave. Had he been able to judge correctly of what was pasing in General Shafter's mind doubtless he would have remained. The difficulties of navigation probably caused him to make a bold effort by daylight.

"It is not easy at the moment to foresee the wider consequence of the unchallenged supremacy of the American fleet in Cuban waters. Overpowered after a heroic defence, Spain's only course is, as her friends even in the French press urge her, to seek peace, which, even if onerous, cannot be dishonorable."

The artistic success "As You Like It" will be presented again this evening in the open air by the Georgie Woodthorpe company at Oak Bay park, when a novel performance will be given if the weather but remains favorable. The worldly and pleasure-seeking public who were not able to be present on Saturday evening last should not miss the opportunity of witnessing this week an entertainment which is worth much more than the small admission charged. The Fifth Regiment band will be in attendance each night, and will render popular selections during the intermissions, and preceding the entertainment, which will conclude with pictures by the projectoscope, the wonderful living picture machine. *

SURRENDER DEMANDED

General Shafter Once More to the Fore Since Cervera's Fleet Is Destroyed.

He Is Met With Firm Refusal—Garcia Refuses to Fight Pando's Army.

Juragua, July 3.—General Shafter to-day demanded the instant and unconditional surrender of Santiago de Cuba. The Spanish commander curtly and emphatically refused. The American general in sending his demand warned all foreign residents out of the city before ten o'clock to-morrow morning, July 4, at which hour the bombardment, he said, would begin. The only notice General Linares took was to order that no Cubans would be permitted to leave to-morrow. This evening Lieut.-Col. Astor, of General Shafter's staff, was informed by a courier that the Spanish generals were considering the terms of surrender. The courier's report, however, is altogether unconfirmed and is discredited by Shafter. To-night the men are anxious for a general engagement on the 4th of July, but the officers do not expect it. The general belief is that the crushing of Admiral's Cervera's fleet entirely changes the situation. Now that Admiral Sampson can enter the harbor the army and navy can make a combined attack upon the city. It is not believed that General Shafter will make a decisive move until that question is definitely settled.

Admiral Sampson and General Shafter had arranged for a conference this morning and an escort of cavalry was at the dock here awaiting Admiral Sampson and his staff. Admiral Cervera's dash for liberty compelled the New York to leave the harbor and rush to the scene of conflict. The conference thus interrupted to wipe out the Spanish fleet will doubtless be resumed.

General Pando with 5,000 reinforcements reached Santiago at noon to-day. General Calixto Garcia refusing to make an effort to stop him, saying that the Spanish force was too large for him to engage.

The army is half mad with delight over the crushing of the Spanish fleet.

Washington, July 4.—The following is the correspondence of General Shafter demanding the surrender of Santiago:

The following is my demand for the surrender of the city of Santiago:

"Headquarters U. S. forces, near San Juan river, Cuba, July 3, (8:30 a.m.)—To the Commanding General of the Spanish forces, Santiago de Cuba: Sir—I shall be obliged, unless you surrender, to shell Santiago de Cuba. Please inform the citizens of foreign countries and all women and children that they should leave the city before ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"W. R. SHAFTER,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A."

Following is the Spanish reply, which Col. Dorst has just returned with at 8:30 p.m.

"Santiago de Cuba, 2 p.m., July 3.—His Excellency the general commanding the United States, San Juan river: Sir—I have the honor to reply to your communication of to-day, written at 8:30 a. m., and received at 1 p.m., demanding the surrender of this city. On the contrary case, announcing to me that you will bombard this city, and that I advise the foreign citizens, women and children that they must leave the city before ten o'clock to-morrow morning. It is my duty to say to you this city will not surrender, and that I will inform the foreign consuls and inhabitants of the contents of your message. Very respectfully,

"JOSE TORAL,
"Commander-in-Chief, Fourth Corps."

The British, Portuguese, Chinese and Norwegian consuls have come to my line with Col. Dorst. They ask if non-combatants can occupy the town of Caney and railroad points and ask until ten o'clock of the 5th instant, before the city is fired on. They claim that there are between 15,000 and 20,000 people, many of them old, who will leave. They ask if I can supply them with food, which I cannot do for want of transportation to Caney, which is fifteen miles from my landing. The following is my reply:

"The Commanding General Spanish forces, Santiago de Cuba: Sir—In consideration of the request of the consuls and officers in your city for delay in carrying out my intention to fire on the city, and in the interests of the poor women and children who will suffer very greatly by their hasty and enforced departure from the city, I have the honor to announce that I will delay such action solely in their interest until noon of the 5th, providing during the interval your forces make no demonstration whatever upon those of my own. I am with great respect, your obedient servant,

"W. R. SHAFTER,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A."

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Manitoba Crops Doing Well—An Old Butcher's Suicide—Yachting Accident.

The Manitoba and Northwestern crop reports for the past week show that the crops have gone ahead rapidly owing to the wet weather.

Customs revenue at Winnipeg for the fiscal years just closed amounted to $907,050 as against $641,270.55 in 1896-7.

Lieut. Carranza, who was reported to have secretly left Montreal, is reported at Chateau Royal, Riviere du Loup.

Hon. L. O. Taillon has gone to Europe.

During a terrific thunder and wind storm at St. John's, Que., the sailing yacht A. B. C., of Iberville, returning with a picnic party of twenty-two persons, was upset. A young girl named Roy was drowned.

The body of George Rietz, an old butcher of Berlin, was found in the river at Bridgeport about two miles from town this morning. Suicide is suspected. Rietz was aged 60 and leaves a widow, but no family.

William Rodden, aged 79, formerly a prominent business man and alderman of Montreal, died at Plantaganet Springs on Sunday.

PAINT with a GLOSS

is what one of our customers wanted, a few days ago, for refinishing some chairs. You may want the same.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

make paint for all sorts of surfaces, but . . .

ENAMEL PAINT

is best suited for such work. It is the best paint for decorative use. Just the thing for tables, chairs, settees, etc. It is easy to use, and has such a strong lustre that no varnish is needed. Made in fourteen tints.

SOLD BY

Peter McQuade & Son

[IMPORTERS OF]

Ship Chandlery,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
Brushes.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SHERWIN WILLIAMS PAINTS.

BALLOON PROVES USEFUL.

Plan of Santiago Defences Simply Obtained Through Its Use.

New York, July 3.—A despatch to the Press, from Siboney, Cuba, June 30, via Playa Del Este, says: For the first time in the history of the United States, a war balloon was sent up this afternoon making observations of incalculable benefit to Gen. Shafter's forces in the field occupied by the enemy and over the doomed city of Santiago. It was manned by two members of the signal corps. Of all the investigations made in the Spanish lines by our spies no news brought back by them has been so valuable as that obtained by the officers in the balloon.

Since the disembarking of the troops, members of the signal corps have been anxious to try the balloon and the opportunity was given to use it.

When everything was ready two members of the signal corps entered the car, guy ropes were released and the balloon looking like a monster endowed with life, shot up into the air, while the soldiers cheered their comrades who were going on a mission of peril. The balloon was sent up from an open, elevated space, not far from Gen Shafter's headquarters, near Siboney. While it soared in the air, seeming to almost touch the cloudless sky, fully 1,800 feet above ground, it was in plain view of the American army and the men on warships lying off the coast. They watched it with the greatest interest, and no doubt it was with mixed feelings of wonder and fear that the officers and men of the Spanish army, in Cervera's fleet and the people of Santiago viewed it soaring over the town held by them.

Everything that could be desired was to be seen by the men in the balloon. In the harbor of Santiago Cervera's ships swung placidly at anchor, and now and then launches could be seen passing back and forth among them. With their telescopes the Spanish warships, the camps and the city were brought into close range, but all the information gained is in the position of Gen. Shafter and scome of the members of his staff. Sketches and maps were drawn showing the enemy's location,

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

Morning Post Emphatically Protests Against the Help England Gives the United States.

London, July 3.—The unanimity with which the English newspapers have been praising the United States of late is again disturbed by the snarling editor of the Morning Post, which newspaper, in addition, prints a letter protesting against Great Britain's "help to America," and declaring that it should be known that at the critical turning point in the struggle between Spain and the United States that it is Great Britain that is influencing and determining the issue.

The letter also also

The letter also declares that on Sunday last in Washington, the day after Col. Jno. Hay, the United States ambassador, had had a long interview with the premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Long, American secretary of the navy, boasted that Admiral Camara's fleet would not be allowed to pass through the canal.

"If," the letter continues, "the position of the American forces in the Pacific is considered of importance, this decision will at once become manifest. Four unarmored cruisers lie in Manila bay, after two months of inactivity in tropical waters, and desperately short of ammunition and coal. In the meanwhile three small military expeditions which left San Francisco are struggling across. An active commander with a force such as Admiral Camara has, would, of course, have the whole American position in Manila at his mercy. The government is aware of this, and when it is found threats of an immediate attack upon the Spanish coast were unsuccessful, appealed to the British to stop Camara's fleet."

The special correspondent of the Times in Berlin says that the angry protests of the Cologne Gazette and Lokal Anzeiger against "America's presuming to dictate to Admiral von Diedrich's (the German naval commander at Manila), as to how he should act," was called out by the statement made by the Evening Post, of New York, that an agreement in regard to Admiral Diedrich's attitude had been reached at a conference between Secretary Day and Dr. Volleben, German ambassador at Washington.

The Cologne Gazette says:

"Admiral von Diedrich requires no instructions in regard to what he is to do or leave undone. So long as he does not interfere so as to obstrust or promote the enterprise of either of the belligerents, neither Admiral Dewey nor Secretary Day is competent to give any directions whatever. In like manner the German government will not concern itself in the measures which Spain or America may adopt for the maintenance of their interests in the Philippines."

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

'A German Admiral knows quite well in what fashion he has to maintain and protect the interests of his countrymen. He would most energetically resist any attempt to interfere in his affairs. This is the proper answer to the presumytions of the Yankee press."

The Cologne Gazette says:

"Further than that the phantoms of American imaginations are beginning to be positively ridiculous, we have not the slightest intention of exciting ourselves over the perfidious insinuations against against

Germany, which the New York and Washington press unfortunately adopt from London. We leave it to the course of events to make the Americans ashamed of themselves and bring them to reason."

From the family residence, Fisgard street, and afterwards from the Roman Catholic cathedral, the funeral of the late Mrs. Joseph Wachter took place on Sunday afternoon. The floral contributions were very numerous, two particularly handsome ones being from the Victoria fire department, to which the husband of the deceased belonged, and another from the Young Men's Institute. Rev. Father Althoff conducted the services and those who acted as pall bearers were George Lund and Thos. Sehl, of the fire department, and John Gibbons, Mike Sweeney, Francis Curran and S. A. Bantly, of the Young Men's Institute.

Tennis and Bathing Flannels—Pants $1.75, 1.50, 2.00. Jackets. $1.25, 1.75 3.00. B. Williams & Co.

THE FIFTH IN SEATTLE

Canadian Artillerymen Receive an Ovation and Are Right Royally Entertained.

Vancouver Wins From Victoria in the Lacrosse Match—Scrap on the Field.

Seattle, July 4.—(Special.)—This has been the greatest Fourth of July in the history of the state. Lieut.-Col. Prior and the Fifth Regiment, Canadian Artillery, 320 strong, invaded the city and captured it without a struggle. The surrender was absolute and complete. When the men appeared on the streets to participate in the parade they were cheered by 25,000 Canadians and Americans at every turn. British and American flags were intertwined together everywhere and the sentiments of fellowship and brotherly union between the nations, as recently expressed by Mr. Chamberlain, were reiterated everywhere. The white helmets and glistening trimmings of the Canadian soldiers first struck the eye of the spectator as the procession moved up Second avenue. The men marched four abreast, preceded by the regimental band, which, by the way, made a hit everywhere. As the troops passed important points on the route of the procession, they were cheered in the most enthusiastic fashion. Everywhere they encountered praise and most lavish hospitality.

At the Butler hotel to-night a banquet was given in honor of the officers of the Fifth Regiment. Col. Prior occupied the post of honor and during the evening expressed his gratification of the magnificent hospitality shown him by citizens of Seattle. Major A. W. Jones, of Victoria, was one of the guests.

Vancouver won against Victoria in a splendid game of lacrosse. The match was for blood, and was fast from the beginning to the end. Paris, of Vancouver, was hurt by a blow from Finlaison, of Victoria, and the men getting into an altercation were ruled off.

Paris beat Eddie Dickson, champion P.N.A. in a 100 yards dash in 10 2-5 against wind. Two judges said it was a tie, but Paris said to give Dickson the prize. Dickson then admitted defeat.

PERSONAL.

Chief Deasy of the fire department has returned from a visit to the Bridge River district.

J. G. Tiarks and wife returned yesterday morning from a visit to the Sound.

R. T. Elliott and wife and Mrs. T. Elliott returned yesterday from the Sound.

J. J. Shallcross was a passenger from the Sound yesterday.

D. J. Munn, of New Westminster, is at the Driard.

G. T. Legg, of Vancouver, is a guest at the Driard.

G. H. Hadwen, of Duncan, is registered at the Hotel Victoria.

Richard Bird, news editor of the Vancouver Province, is in the city.

Chief Sheppard was among the Victorians visiting Seattle yesterday.

R. C. and Mrs. Davies and family, Toronto, are registered at the Balmoral.

Fred Thayer and wife, of Toronto, are visiting the Pacific coast.

W. J. Hagel, Q.C., Vancouver, is at the Balmoral.

Sam, a Nitinat Indian, was arrested on Sunday for having whisky in his possession and was yesterday fined $25, which amount his tillicums paid. As a result of this arrest the barkeeper of the Russ House, Joseph King, was charged with supplying liquor to Indians, Sam identifying him as the man from whom he purchased the firewater. The magistrate reserved his decision until this morning. Still another charge, resulting from Sam's arrest was laid against Christopher Popovich, the proprietor of the Russ House, against whom an information has bene laid for selling liquor on Sunday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHAW & DICKINSON,

Flour Feed, Hay and Grain
Owners Steam Freighter Bonanza
93 JOHNSON ST

TO RENT

Cottage with lot and half in nice garden; $14, includes water. Apply to

Swinerton & Oddy,
106 Gov'mt St.

GARDEN FETE

Under the patronage of His Honor Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McInnes, at the Y.W.C.A. Grounds, Rae St., Wednesday, July 6th,

Afternoon and evening, commencing at 2:30 o'clock.
Music under the direction of Mr. William Grejg.

WANTS.

WANTED—Companion or lady's help; small family (two little girls). Apply, before 12 m. at 58 Menzies street. jy5

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER wishes work by the day, or at home. Address M., Colonist office. jy5

WANTED—A respectable youth of good habits to learn office work, and to make himself generally useful. Apply in own handwriting to P. O. Box 324, City. jy5

YOUNG MAN desires a situation; accustomed to ranching, farming and gardening, and around houses; will furnish references. B., Colonist office. jy4

WANTED—To rent for about two months, horse and trap with seats for four. Address, with full particulars, L. B., this office. jy5

YOUNG MAN wants position; speaks German, English and Spanish; good references. Address E. P., Colonist office. jy3

WANTED—A general servant. Apply at 128 Pandora street. jy3

WANTED—By respectable woman, situation as nurse. U., Colonist office. jy3

WANTED—Girl to do general housework in a family of two. Apply at 34 Mason street. jy3

WANTED—A medium-sized second-hand safe; must be modern and in good condition. Apply at Room 7, Adelphi Block. jy1

WANTED—To buy good second-hand bicycle; must be cheap; state make, model, price, address. "Xerxes," Colonist office. je22

WANTED—Good strong boy. Apply Mrs. Ashley, Esquimalt road.

WANTED—The highest price paid for second-hand clothing, furniture, stoves; also old copper and brass. 60½ Johnson street. j11

WANTED—At 88 Johnson street, ladies' and gentlemen's cast off clothing, boots and shoes. Send card. Booth. m1

FOR SALE.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE—4,000 Victoria-Texada @ 3; 2,000 Good Hope, 3½; 5,000 Van Anda, 3; Monte Cristo, 32; Deer Park, 17½; Grand Prize, 2; Cariboo (Camp McKinney), 55; Virginia, 41; and other stocks at lowest quotations. A. W. More & Co., Stock Brokers, 86 Government street. je29

MILLSTREAM PROPERTY for sale cheap. Parts of Sections 72, 108, and 109, Esquimalt District, containing 255 acres, with dwelling house, outbuildings, etc. Several portions of this property are cleared. Aldermere Station, on the E. & N. Railway, is on the property. Pemberton & Son, Victoria, B. C. je24

FOR SALE—A good family cow. Apply 42 Putman street. je12

FOR SALE—An excellent American Upright Piano, full size cabinet grand. In first class order. Will be sold cheap as owner is leaving the city. Can be seen at Waitt's piano warerooms. j7

TO LET OR LEASE.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—10-room house over James Bay, $40; 8-room house, James Bay, $30; 6-room house, James Bay, $25; 8-room house, Yates street, $35; a nice country residence and 128 acres, 12 miles from town, $500 per annum. A. W. More & Co., 86 Government street. je29

TO LET—A nice cottage, top of Fort street, all modern conveniences, $15; 8-room house, Stanley avenue, $15; 4-room house, Green street, $4; 7-room house, Cedar Hill road, $5; several cottages, Victoria West, $5; 6-room house, Front street, Victoria West, $7; 6-room house, Vancouver street, $10; 6-room house, Labouchere street, $10; two cottages on Sayward avenue, $5 each; store and dwelling, corner Government and Bay streets, $10. A. W. More & Co., 86 Government street. je29

FOR SALE—The Willows Hotel (furnished) Cadboro Bay road, together with 4¼ acres of land, stock, etc. Adjacent to Driving Park and Exhibition building. G. R. I., Colonist office. je28

TO LET—Four cottages at $5 per month (gardens planted), to a good tenant. No. 5 Centre Road, Spring Ridge. je26

TO RENT—Comfortable furnished front rooms with or without board. Bath. Private house. 152 Pandora avenue. je14

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms with or without board, with the comforts of home. Terms moderate. Apply 51 Vancouver street. je12

TO LET—6-roomed cottage, rent $5. Apply Oldershaw, Victoria West. m20

TO LET—The dwelling house, wharf, warehouses and lumber yard at the northeast end of Rock Bay bridge, Victoria. Apply G. B. Ordano, Cowichan, or to Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, Victoria, B.C. m15

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED OIL, pure English, in 4-gallon tins at 75c. per gallon; pure white lead, $6 per 100 lbs.; No. 1 white lead, $5 per 100 lbs. J. W. Mellor, agent for Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance, Fort street, above Douglas. je25

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for repairing the Metchosin Public School, up to Saturday, July 9th. Thos. Duke, Albert Head. jy1

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday. J. G. Taylor, Secretary. m13

SONS OF ST. GEORGE—2nd and 4th Monday in A.O.U.W. Hall. Englishmen welcome.

C.O.O.F. Dauntless Lodge, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, at Foresters' Hall. H. Firth, Secretary.

FERNWOOD LODGE—First and 3rd Wednesdays, Odd Fellows' Hall, Spring Ridge. G. E. Wikerson, Secretary. M.U. members cordially invited.

W.O.W. meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in A.O.U. Hall. W. Jackson, clerk.

A. O. F.—Court Vancouver meets first and third Mondays at Foresters' Hall, Government street. S. Wilson, Secretary. je22

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A black cape, lined with silk, between Blanchard and Cook streets, on Johnson. Finder will be rewarded on leaving it at 170 Johnson street. jy5

FOUND—On Oak Bay avenue, near Sir Hibbert Tupper's house, bicycle repair kit. The owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. jy5

LOST—A package of pharmaceutical examination papers, supposed to be on Quadra street. Finder please leave at Colonist office. jy3

LOST—A fortune in solid gold by relying on assayers who use the old-time process of assay. Why? Because it is unreliable and expensive. je29

FOUND—A fortune by the new scientific process of assaying. It is reliable, prompt and cheap. J. Knowles & Co., Room 69, Five Sisters Block, Victoria. je20

LOST—About 2½ months ago, black and white English setter dog. Anyone returning same to the Brown Jug Saloon will be rewarded. je30

SPECIAL...

Waltham Watches, Elgin Watches, Duebar Watches in Solid Silver Cases Warranted ten years $6

For This Month Only

STODDART, 68 YATES STREET

HANDY LIST

— OF —

VICTORIA FIRMS.

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M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buy and exchange all kinds of books and novels.

DRAYMAN.

JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Dayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

R. LETTICE—Paints, oils, varnishes, etc. Window glass and wall paper.

HARDWARE.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HARDWARE, MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES.

THE HICKMAN-TYE HARDWARE CO.—32 and 34 Yates street.

HOTELS.

OCCIDENTAL—$1 to $1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.

DOMINION—Popular prices; all comforts of higher price hotels. Free bus; meals 25 cents.

QUEEN'S—Am. and Europ. plan, cor. Store and Johnson streets. J. C. Voss, Prop.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRANS. CO., 21 Broughton st.—Largest stock of horses, carriages, etc., for hire.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO—Telephone 13.

MINING BROKERS.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort St., mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

PLATE GLASS.

J. LETTICE, dealer in paints, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant Sign Letter Co., and Aspenall's Enamel. No. 40 Fort street.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st. near Government.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

FOR PERMANENT PHOTOS SEE EYRES, Yates street.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Sema Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty. fel

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. GOODACRE, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO. Ld., Gov't and Yates Sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc.: branch Vancouver.

SEAL ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSING

W. H. PHILLIPPS, 30½ Douglas, south of Fort street.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE, WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 116 Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

NOTICE to Wine Merchants and Klondike Shippers, that all barrels made at the Pacific Cooperage, Wharf St., are guaranteed and stamped Le Geyt on the head. je16

Atlantic Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO AND FROM ALL EUROPEAN POINTS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Dominion Line—Yorkshire	July 16
Dominion Line—Dominion	July 23
Allan Line—Parisian	July 14
Allan Line—Laurentian	July 21
Beaver Line—Lake Ontario	July 13
Beaver Line—Lake Winnipeg	July 20

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line—Campania	July 16
Cunard Line—Umbria	July 23
Red Star Line—Southwark	July 13
Red Star Line—Noordland	July 20
White Star Line—Majestic	July 13
White Star Line—Germanic	July 20
North German Lloyds—Lahn	July 12
North German Lloyd—Trave	July 26
French Line—La Bretagne	July 16
French Line—La Gascogne	July 23
Anchor Line—Furnessia	July 16
Anchor Line—Ethiopia	July 30
Hamburg-American Line—Patria	July 16
Hamburg-American Line—Bulgaria	July 23

For lowest rates and all other information write or call on

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General S.S Agent.
Cor. Fort and Government streets, Victoria.

UNDERWRITER'S AUCTION.

By order of R. P. Rithet & Co., Limited, Lloyd's agents, Joshua Davies will sell on

Wednesday, 6th July, 1898, at 11 A.M.

at Board of Trade building, the hull, engines, boilers and furniture of the steamer

"ISKOOT,"

As she now lies wrecked near the Skeena river.

Terms cash.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

—THE—

Hickman Tye Hardware

CO., LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1858

32 and 34 Yates Street. VICTORIA, B.C.

Importers of

Iron, Steel, Hardware and Cutlery

Mining and Milling Supplies a Specialty

Headquarters for Klondike Supplies. Victoria is the cheapest place to outfit. Prices quoted on application. All custom house papers made free of charge.

GAUDAUR THE WINNER

Johnston Makes a Fine Race and World's Champion Finishes in Record Time.

The Vancouver Man Again Fouls Driftwood But Was Fairly Outrowed.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, July 4.—Gaudaur beat Johnston in the single scull world's championship race to-night, over a three mile course on Vancouver harbor, by four lengths. Owing to the accident in the previous race every precaution was taken to keep the water clear by stretching two log booms half the length of the course. In spite of this driftwood got in and unlucky Johnston again fouled twice, but got away so quickly that it is estimated he did not lose over two boat lengths.

When the starter's gun fired Gaudaur caught the water first and was soon a length ahead. He continued to increase his lead until a mile of the course was covered, pulling 32 to Johnston's 34, and being five lengths ahead. In turning the buoy, however, Johnston's better steering saved him three lengths and on starting away for home about two lengths separated the men. Johnston brought his stroke down to 33 and Gaudaur increased his to that number, but his sweep was longer and more powerful, and half a mile from home he was five lengths ahead again. Here Johnston spurted, increasing his stroke to 36, Gaudaur dropping back to 32. A wild howl went up from the shore as Johnstone closed in the distance and until only three lengths of daylight showed between the boats. The yell was changed to a groan when Johnston's right oar struck a log and to a roar of disgust when his left oar struck another. But he was at it again, 36 to the minute, in less time than it takes to tell of the mishap.

He was now five lengths behind, however, and Gaudaur with his long, steady sweep did not appear to notice Johnston's supreme final effort and pulling still 32 allowed Johnston to creep up within four lengths. Gaudaur crossed the line a winner in 20 minutes 25 4-5 seconds. This time, considering the condition of the course, was very good. If the water had been flat and no strong wind and tide such as existed it would have made a difference of two minutes. Gaudaur did not play with Johnston and the young British Columbian has proved himself an oarsman of the first class.

THE ROAD TO THE YUKON.

How the Dominion Government Has Signally Failed in Its Duty.

To the Editor: The Moran fleet on their way to the Yukon were reported to have been badly damaged a couple of weeks ago. Last week two sternwheel boats on their way to the same place were wrecked. The Victorian, one of the best of the Canadian Development Company's boats, is said to have been disabled and obliged to return to port. The Marquis of Dufferin is lost off Cape Flattery. All these accidents have happened only a few miles comparatively from their starting points, on a voyage of some 2,800 miles. Is there not a strong probability that very few if any of the stern-wheel boats built in these southern waters will reach St. Michael's, and if they do are they not sure to be in such a condition as to be worthless for the business they are intended for?

Should, however, the informaiton which we have as to the low water of the Yukon river be correct there is a strong probability that few will make even one through trip to Dawson—some predict that only Circle City may be reached and this will cause a stampede from Klondike to the United States portions of Alaska, where plenty of food will be found, and where men would prefer to ... et and develop under the more prosp... mining laws of the United States, liberal ... return to the Yukon. Should But to ... ers which have been built all the steam... ess be able to reach for this busin... and the water be St. Michael's ... ho ought to know favorable, those w... f fuel and pilots predict that the want o... getting up to will prevent them from ... been made Dawson if provision has not before hand for same.

This is the position in regard to the Yukon via St. Michael's, upon which depends the food for some 20,050 people. We are told that men were not allowed to go into that country without twelve months' supplies, and there will be plenty of food, but it is well known that the large majority left here about New Year with their twelve months' supplies; six months have been taken for the most of them to get to Lake Bennett, from which place they are only now leaving for Dawson, and by the time supplies are expected to reach that place via St. Michael's the balance of the year's supplies will be used up.

I should like to ask if you are aware if any action being taken to meet this most serious state of affairs.

The routes via Dyea and Skagway are said to be almost unpassable for the transportation of freight over the passes and are in no better condition than they were even last year when thousands of horses were killed and men driven half crazy with despair. A railway is said to be building over the White Pass. Has there been anything authoratitive as to the financial position of the parties interested in it?

It is stated that a New York man is finding a little money to bolster up that route by pretending that a railway is to be built over the pass, while others contend that the whole thing is a fake to keep Skagway alive as against Dyea, which has an aerial tramway for a few miles over the Chilcat route. Over neither of these routes can large quantities of supplies be forwarded, except at great cost, much hardship to man and beast, and with a strong probability that the waters connecting the several lakes will not be practicable for the small steamers built at Lake Bennett last winter.

The only other route, the Stikine, upon which the hopes of Canada had been placed, has been so cruelly treated that although it is undoubtedly the easiest, although slightly longer, than any of the rival routes is at a standstill to-day, and the numerous fine river boats, costing well on to a million dollars built for that trade, are almost all tied up for want of business. Who is to blame for this state of affairs on the all-Canadian route?

The Federal government says the Senate for throwing out the bill giving half the mining territory in the Yukon to the contractors with conditions as to the holding and working of the mines more liberal than the laws governing the holding and working of the mines by miners themselves. The public and those immediately interested in the mining district of Klondike must be the judges. At any rate, the result of that attempt to open up the all-Canadian route was known early in the year, and the arguments used by the government and others showing the grave position in which the mining district of Klondike would be placed, in if some immediate steps were not taken to meet what appeared then, and is more apparent to-day, one of the greatest disasters that ever threatened a mining community—and as they are as true now as they were then.

The season was allowed to open, not one word of encouragement came from Ottawa, all that could be extracted from the Dominion government was the Senate must take the responsibility, and it was not until the last days of the session that the government stated in the house that they would give no assistance to any road into the Yukon, to relieve the state of affairs which every day looked more terrible, and with the knowledge that the alarming conditions which they had foreshadowed in their advocacy while endeavoring to put through the Sifton deal was placing a terrible responsibility on their shoulders, and they must and will be held responsible. The legislative assembly of this province had come forward handsomely to assist in the opening up of the Stikine all-Canadian route and it was confidently expected even by friends of the Dominion government that they would not hesitate a moment after British Columbia had shown its desire to liberally help to avert the catastrophy which they felt was imminent if something was not done; but no, can it be as stated that the lives of thousands of of men are to be risked and this magnificent mining country retarded in its development for fear that Mr. Turner and his government might gain a little kudos during the coming election for having so liberally come forward with assistance to open up the only avenue to Dawson, which can possibly avert the coming disaster.

I have seen it stated that the feeling at Glenora is strongly against the local government on account of the deplorable state of affairs existing there. I am in a position to contradict that, for within the last couple of weeks I have visited Glenora, met the people, both at a public meeting and conversed with them who are taking a prominent part in endeavoring to bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs at that point, and found that the local government are given credit for the part they have taken in endeavoring to assist the Stikine route. On the other hand the Dominion government was condemned for its vindictive policy choosing rather to try and make political capital against the senate than assist in securing food for the hosts of Klondikers, who day after day to their knowledge were struggling over the mountain passes and up dangerous rivers, the thermometer 20 to 50 degrees below zero, with almost daily report of loss of life in endeavoring to reach their own country for the purposes of development.

One of the speakers at the Glenora meeting, a reverend gentleman, who has seen the result at Glenora of the donothing policy of the Dominion government, said: "I am a friend of the Dominion government, but where I find fault with them is, that although the senate threw out the Sifton bill early in the year it was not until the last day of the session, months after, that the government stated they would do nothing to help open up any routes into the Yukon. In the meantime thousands of people were allowed to push through slush up to their middle and over dangerous ice, feeling assured that a road would be ready for them as soon as the spring opened."

There are great complaints at Glenora at the high prices charged for freight from that point to Teslin Lake. How could it be otherwise? The Dominion government with a determination that they would give no assistance towards opening up the road from Glenora to Teslin Lake, sends some 200 or more of the permanent corps of militia via the Stikine with their baggage, etc., and arranges for the transportation of 200 tons of their supplies with the Hudson's Bay Company.

I will not touch on the unbusiness-like arrangement said to have been made with them for this work, except to say that the result has been that the rates of packing have been exorbitantly high, the Hudson Bay Company securing the bulk of the pack animals for their work for which they are paying from 35 to 40 cents per pound, and the very animals which should have been helping the miners over the trail into the interior are being used to transport a small army of soldiers, and has been the cause of high freight rates, and for what purpose? I have found no one yet able to answer that question. Mounted Police are scattered along the Stikine river. Thus horses which cannot travel 100 yards from the river doing nothing but fighting mosquitoes and the officers and men doing the same, but patiently awaiting orders. From whom do you think? Major Walsh at Dawson. Horses and men eating their heads off corralled on a high knoll on the river not able to move, and will not be able probably for the summer if the nails all the way from Dawson to Boundary Camp are as unsatisfactory as those which come up the Stikine.

The money which is being spent in keeping the police while on the Stikine river and the cost of the transportation of the military with the unhabitated country of Teslin Lake would have built the wagon road from Glenora to Teslin Lake. Which would the miners and the public have preferred?

I have written this with a hope that the eyes of the public might be opened to the true state of affairs in regard to the Yukon gold fields. A grave disaster is imminent unless something is done to avert it. Either starvation of a stampede out of the country, which will retard its development for years, is on the cards, while I am told, with supplies in the country, every man can get work who wants it next winter.

EDGAR DEWDNEY.

Paine's Celery Compound

Is the world's great nerve medicine.

This is the month when overworked men, women and girls in the home, workshop, store and office feel nervous, tired, dull irritable, languid and weak. These conditions result from weak and unstrung nerves.

The nerves regulate the blood supply through the body. Upon the healthy action of the nerves, health and happiness depend. People who have their nerves out of repair in the hot weather are the most miserable of mortals.

Paine's Celery Compound is the only true and safe specific for diseased nerves—it is the one medicine for the banishment of all hot weather ills and weaknesses. Physicians recommend it every day; it is the favorite life-giver with millions on this continent. Take no substitute from your dealer; "Paine's" is the kind that cures.

Living pictures. Oak Bay park. To-night. Admission 25 cents.

This Season's Suits for Men and Boys Extra Value at W. & J. Wilson.

SHIPS FROM THE NORTH.

The "Barbara Boscowitz" and "Tees" Home Again—Salmon Fishing—Dangers to Navigation Located.

Commander H. M. Smyth, of Her Majesty's survey ship Egeria reports the existence of a shoal, now named Sentry shoal, lying to the south-eatsward of Mitlenatch island. The shoal within the limits of the 10 fathom line runs N.N.W. and S.S.E. 1½ miles, the least depth found being 5 fathoms, from which the summit of Mitlenatch island bears N. 7 deg. W. true (N.N.W. ⅝ W. mag.), distant 2 1-10 miles. Shoal water also appears to extend about ½ mile from the north side of Mitlenatch island. The approximate position of the 5 fathom patch is latitude 49 deg. 55 min. 00 sec. N., longitude 125 deg. 01 min. 30 sec. W.

SALMON FOR THE SKEENA.

After calling at a cannery above New Westminster to land 7,000 casks of salmon brought from the Skeena to be packed on the Fraser, the C.P.N. steamer Tees reached Victoria last evening, eight days from Skagway. A few furs made up her freight for this port and all but two or three passengers were landed at New Westminster. Inasmuch as the steamer left Skagway and Wrangel several days before the Tartar left last week her northern news is all old.

MARINE NOTES.

The Minneapolis, of Seattle, is the latest stern-wheel to play "quits" with the heavy ocean swells at the entrance to the Straits. She was going North in tow of the Navarro and becoming disabled was obliged to return to Port Townsend.

Steamer Ningchow passed up from sea yesterday.

The Cottage City and City of Seattle will leave for the North to-day.

The Canadian Development Company, whose steamers, the Columbian and Canadian, over a week ago left Wrangel on the voyage to St. Michael's have no apprehension whatever about the safety of the steamers, the recent losses of stern-wheelers making the trip, only assuring them of the wisdom, as they regard it, in sending the vessels North under their own steam and not in tow. The repairs to the Victorian, now in progress at Wrangel, will, it is thought, total less than $2,000, a comparatively small sum.

The Oscar left for Union yesterday morning. She came in on Sunday with 120 tons of coal.

The Islander is being overhauled preparatory for service.

The Methodist missionary steamer Glad Tidings left yesterday on one of her periodical northern cruises.

Bark Sonoma, 998 tons, is chartered to load lumber at Chemainus for Adelaide. Her rate is quoted at 50 shillings.

The Walla Walla was nearly a day late in getting in from San Francisco on Sundy. She brought North a total number of 249 passengers, of whom 112 landed here. She also brought 111 tons of freight for Victoria.

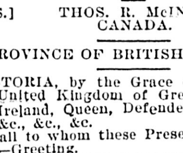
ENTERED.

Str. Charmer, from Vancouver.
Str. City of Kingston, from Port Townsend.
Str. North Pacific, from Port Townsend.
Str. Queen, from Port Townsend.
Str. Walla Walla, from San Francisco.
Str. ermaid, fromMULHMFC wb.tfi etam
Str. Mermaid, from Nanaimo.
Str. Barbara Boscowitz, from Vancouver.
Str. Daisy, from Nanaimo.
Str. Maude, from Sooke.
Str. City of Nanaimo, from Port Angeles.
Str. Clayoquot, from Jervis Inlet.

CLEARED.

Str. Charmer, for Vancouver.
Str. City of Kingston, for Port Townsend.
Str. North Pacific, for Port Townsend.
Str. Walla Walla, for Port Townsend.
Str. Queen, for San Francisco.
Str. Glad Tidings, for Port Simpson.
Str. Mermaid, for Nanaimo.
Str. Daisy, for Chemainus.
Str. Clayoquot, for Clayoquot.
Str. City of Nanaimo, for Port Angeles.

Karl's Clover Root Tea for Constipation it's the Best and if after using it you don't say so, return the package and get your money. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.



[L.S.] THOS. R. McINNES.
CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come. —Greeting.

A PROCLAMATION.

D. M. Eberts, Attorney-General,

Wheras it is advisable to establish the following polling places in the several and respective Electoal Districts hereinafter named.

NOW KNOW YE that, by virtue of the authority contained in the "Provincial Elections Act," the Lieutenant-Governor in Council declares that the following polling places shall be, and they are hereby, established for the several Electoral Districts, the names of which are set opposite such polling places, respectively, that is to say:

Polling Places Alberni Electoral District:—
Court House, Alberni.
Sutton's Store, Ucluelet.
Stockham & Dawley's Store, Clayoquot.
Quatsino.
The Cannery near Kennedy Lake.

Polling Places Electoral District Cowichan:
Cobble Hill.
Cowichan Station.
Government Office, Duncan.
Chemainus.
School House, Somenos.
Price's Hotel, Cowichan Lake.
School House, Somenos.

Polling Places Electoral District Esquimalt:
School House, Esquimalt.
School House, Sooke.
Hotel, Parson's Bridge.
School House, Metchosin.
E. Gordon's residence, Otter Pt.
A Blockley's residence, Port San Juan.

Polling Places Electoral District North Victoria:—
Court House, Salt Spring Island.
School House, Burgoyne Bay.
School House, Mayne Island.
Hall, Pender Island.
School House, North Saanich.

Polling Places Electoral District South Victoria:—
Agricultural Hall, South Saanich.
School House, Royal Oak.
Tolmie School, Boleskin Road.
School House, Cedar Hill Road.
Agricultural Hall, Cadboro' Bay Road.

Polling Place Electoral Distict Victoia City:—
Market Hall.

Polling District Electoral District Cassiar:
Whonnock Cannery, Rivers Inlet.
School House, Bella Coola.
Port Essington.
Lorne Creek, Skeena River.
Hazelton.
Inverness Cannery, Skeena River.
Metlakahtla.
Port Simpsen.
Naas Harbor.
Glenora, Stickine River.
Govenment Office, Telegraph Creek, Stickine River.
Court House, McDame Creek.
Court House, Dease Lake.
Government Office, Teslin Lake.
Government Office, Lake Bennett.
Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Island.

In Testimony Whereof. We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of British Columbia to be hereunto affixed: Witness, the Honorable Thos. R. McInnes, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, Our said Province, this fiftenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and in the sixty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

VICTORIA.

J. F. Cowan and wife, Butte.
J. H. Slipper and wife, Hamilton, Wn.
E. R. Armstrong, Chicago.
Miss Heney, Chicago.
G. Beatty and wife, Harrisburg, Pa.
A. Kidd, San Francisco.
Miss Stein, Baltimore, Md.
J. B. Duncan, London.
C. J. Ferris and wife, Columbus, Wis.
S. R. Webster, Danville, Wis.
J. Elanyn, San Francisco.
M. B. Lennon, San Francisco.
T. Daboirch, San Francisco.
N. Mitcopolsky, San Francisco.
W. H. Paswe, Goldstream.
J. H. Howard and wife, Indianapolis, Ind.
W. F. Thomas, Ontario.
Mrs. P. Bidwell, New York.
Mrs. M. Bidwell, New York.
Miss N. Acheson, Santa Barbara.
Mrs. M. Brewer, Santa Barbara.
Mrs. V. Brewer, Santa Barbara.
Miss D. A. Blake, Boston.
D. F. Terry, New Bedford.
E. M. Stevens, San Diego.
A. H. Allen, San Francisco.
A. A. Robertson, Oakland.
T. Wilson and wife, San Francisco.
E. L. Cutting, San Francisco.
W. Hanley, San Francisco.
F. C. Nash, Pasadena.
F. J. Bartel, Richmond, Ind.
C. C. Knollenberg, Richmond, Ind.
Miss Demmend, Richmond, Ind.
Mrs. Durand, Richmond, Ind.
Miss Berry, Richmond, Ind.
T. P. Winchester, San Francisco.
C. A. Bachelder, San Francisco.
J. G. Frank, City.
R. M. Demmon, Chicago.
G. H. Hadwen, Duncan.
T. H. Watson, Cowichan.
L. Robinson, Nanaimo.
J. Watts and wife, Toronto.
Mrs. N. E. Jenns, Toronto.

DOMINION.

W. Bigger, City.
L. Myers, Australia.
H. Downing, San Jose, Cal.
A. J. Buzard and wife, Santa Barbara, Cal.
John Lonaway, San Francisco.
W. K. Adams and wife, San Francisco.
Jas. Mitchie, San Jose.
J. H. Howard and wife, Indianapolis.
L. T. McLaren and wife, Boston.
H. P. Lippincott, wife and children, Medford, Or.
W. Lipsett, Vancouver.
A. J. Edwards, Vancouver.
J. T. Kallers, Vancouver.
J. Johnston, City.
C. Arnold, City.
T. Streocke, Harrisburg, Pa.
Geo. Wolfe, Harrisburg, Pa.
Thomas Logan, Vancouver.
Miss H. Bush, Vancouver.
Miss Paine, Vancouver.
John Graham, Vancouver.
Wm. Graham, Vancouver.
H. Patterson, Sidney.
A. Berquist, Sidney.
Miss Ida Berquist, Sidney.
Ellen Berquist, Sidney.
Mrs. B. C. Smith, New York City.
H. B. Cates, London, Eng.
C. Creekson, Vancouver.
J. H. Bronehan, City of Kingston.
R. S. Smith, Lake Bennett.
W. J. Hummer, St. Paul, Minn.
S. T. Lucas and wife, Chicago.
E. Welmer and wife, Georgie Wood... Co.
... Copper, wife and child, Georgie Fred. Co.
Woodthorpe ... n, Duncan.
R. S. Hende... d family, Port Angeles.
C. H. Johnson ... les.
H. Fillon, Port Angeles.
Lilian Bowman, Port Angeles.
C. Dippold, Port Angeles.
Ella Fillon, Port Angeles.
Alma Fillon, Port Angeles.
J. Tracey, Mount Tolmie.
T. Shuffill, San Francisco.
M. A. Maddock, Portland.
A. Cox, Glenboro, Mass.
Alice John, Comox.
Wm. Harrison and wife, Nanaimo.
Wm. Burgess, Brandon, Man.
Gracie Anderson, Vancouver.
C. A. McJutyle, Vancouver.
E. Cannell, Vancouver.
J. T. Henley, Vancouver.
S. Low, Vancouver.
Mrs. Doodmurphy, Vancouver.
P. McColloch, Toronto.
Mrs. J. D. Raymon, San Diego.
F. S. Raymon, San Diego.
Dan Chanclay, Montreal.
Robt. McKnight, Vancouver.
N. C. Holstein, Vancouver.
Ida Ames, Vancouver.
Maria Backman, Vancouver.
G. McDonnell, San Francisco.
Miss Casey, Vancouver.
Mrs. Rutherford, Stillwater, Minn.
Miss Brayhan, Pasadena, Cal.
Wm. Mitchell, Orange, Cal.
H. Mason, San Diego.
J. Gillis and wife, Seattle.
H. Brown, New Westminster.
Oscar Johnson, Washington, D. C.
E. Brown, Foxcraft, Me.
Ben. Bailey, New Jersey.
J. J. White, Sidney.
Henry Patterson, Sidney.
Mrs. Celia Bland, Vancouver.

Band concert and "As You Like It." Oak Bay park to-night.

50 doz. Straw and Felt Hats just opened. New, Neat, Nobby. B. Williams & Co

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN
NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD, RED MOUNTAIN RY'S.

The Only All-Rail Route, without change of cars, between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Rossland.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 a m	Spokane	7:00 p.m.
10:00 a.m.	Rossland	3:25 p.m.
9:00 a.m.	Nelson	5:20 p.m.

Close connections at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake Points.
Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

STEAMER FLORA

Leaves BENNETT every day for WHITE HORSE,

Connecting with Steamers

ORA and NORA

FOR

DAWSON CITY.

Through boat from Bennett every three days.
Freight and passengers booked through from Victoria to Dawson.
Express company operating in connection with the company's steamers.

Apply

BENNETT LAKE & KLONDIKE NAVIGAT'N CO.
ROOMS 1, 3 and 5,
Five Sisters Block Victoria, B. C.

SEATTLE-PORT TOWNSEND

"Puget Sound and British Columbia S.S. Co.'s

Steamer North Pacific

Leaving C. P. N. Co.'s dock daily except Sunday.

South bound.		North Bound.
8.00 p.m. leave	Victoria	arrive 3.30 p.m.
11.30 p.m. leave	Pt. Townsend	lv .12 noon
2.45 a.m. arrive	Seattle	leave 8 a.m.

F. G. DAVIDGE & CO., Agents.

WASHINGTON & ALASKA SS. CO., FOR ALASKA

The Company's Elegant Steamer

"City of Seattle"

Will leave VICTORIA, B. C., on her regular excursion run for WRANGEL, JUNEAU, SKAGWAY, DYEA, SITKA and GLACIER BAY on or about

July 4 and 20, Aug. 4 and 20

For freight and passage and all information write or call on

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
64 Government St.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

The advertised year and conditions for acquiring the surface rights of mineral claims having expired on June 1st,

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS

can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the Company's Land Office, Victoria. LEONARD H. SOLLY, Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B. C., June, 1898.

TO KLONDIKE

The fast ocean-going steel steamship

"AMUR"

Is intended to leave Victoria on

Monday, July 18th

Calling at Vancouver, for

Wrangel and Skagway

Connecting at Wrangel with this Co's River Steamers for Glenora; thence to Teslin Lake

By our own

Pack Trains

Pass customs before starting and save everyway.

Apply to Evans, Coleman & Evans, Agents, Vancouver, or to Victoria Office of the

K. M. T. & T. Co., Limited

G. A. STRICKLAND, Manager.

DISABILITIES

Do you feel more tired in the morning than on going to bed? Do you have melancholy spells, poor memory, shy, despondent, want to be let alone, irritable? If you do feel so you suffer from Nervous Debility. If you are treated now you can be cured. If you wait you may wait a little too long. Many who wait become nervous wrecks Don't you wait. The sure, speedy cure the GREAT

"HUDYAN."

HUDYAN CURES

LOST MANHOOD.
FAILING POWERS.
NERVOUS DEBILITY.
HORRIBLE DREAMS.
CONSTIPATION.
LOSS OF POWER.
LOSS OF CAPACITY.
LACK OF ENERGY.

Call or write for Circulars and Testimonials.

Blood Poison
Blood Poison
Blood Poison
Blood Poison

First, secondary, tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested ... copper-colored spots by co... skin, irritated, itching ... parched throat, dry, ... the mouth, ulcers in ... Act prompt falling hair. The 30-day Get cured. ... you need cure is what ... Call or write fo...

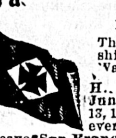
30 - DAY - CURE CIRCULARS.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Stockton, Market and Ellis Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

No one can give you Hudyan but Hudson Institute.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.



FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The Company's elegant steamships City of Puebla. Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H. B.M. mails, leave Victoria ... 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, July 3, 8, 13, 18, ... 28, Aug. 2, 8 p.m., and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., 10 a. m., June 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, July 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Aug. 4, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

The elegant steamships Queen, Cottage City and Alki leave Victoria B. C., p. m., June 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, July 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, and every fifth day thereafter.

For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITHET & Co., Agts., Victoria.
J. F. TROWBRIDGE, P. S. Supt., Seattle.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

C.P.N. Co'y. Limited

STEAMERS

will leave Turner, Beeton & Co's Wharf for

Wrangel, Juneau, Skagway, and Dyea,

And Northern B.C. Ports

Calling at Vancouver as follows, viz;

TEES, JULY 5th

The company reserves the right to change this time table at any time, without notification.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

Union Steamship Co. of B.C., Ld

Head Office and Wharf, Vancouver, B.C.

NORTHERN SETTLEMENTS—SS. Comox sail from Company's wharf every Tuesday at 9 a.m for Bowen Island, Howe Sound, Sechelt, Jervis Inlet, Froeck, Texada Island, Lund, Hernando Island, Cortes Island, Read Island, Valdes Island, Shoal Boy, Phillips Arm, Frederick Arm Thurlow Island, Loughborough Inlet, Salmon River, Port Neville, and sails every Friday at 11 a.m. for way ports and Shoal Bay, calling at Bute Inlet every six weeks.

Moodyville and North Vancouver Ferry.

Freight steamers Capilano and Coquitlam capacity 300 tons d.w.

Tugs and scows always available for towing and freighting business. Large storage accommodation on Company's wharf.

H. DARLING, Manager.

Telephone 94. P.O. Box 771.

ALASKA PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

The only Express Company operating between

VICTORIA, B.C., and Dyea, Juneau, Sitka, Skagway, Wrangel,

and intermediate points.

Reasonable rates on BULLION, SPECIE MERCHANDISE, Etc

E. E. Blackwood, Agent.

UNION S.S. CO., of B. C., Ltd.

S.S. "CUTCH"

Will Sail to Shoal Bay, Rivers Inlet, Port Simpson and Way Ports

From Spratt's Wharf, July 7th, at 2 p. m

H. DARLING, Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

AND

Soo Pacific Ry.

Reduced rates to all

EASTERN POINTS

via Great Lakes Steamships

Alberta, Atheabasca & Manitoba

from Fort William

SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

Also Popular All-Rail Route to all points East and Southeast.

For Lowest Rates and Particulars apply

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent,

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

City Ticket Office

75 Government Street

Leave—Via "S.S. KINGSTON"—Arrive.
8 a.m. 6 a.m.
Connecting at Seattle with Overland Express

J. H. ROGERS, Agent

OCEANIC Steamship Company

S. S. ALAMEDA sails via Honolulu & Auckland for Sydney, Wednesday, July 13, at 2 p.m. Line to Coolgardie, Australia, and Capetown, S. Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.
RITHET & CO., Agents, Victoria, B.C.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO. Ltd.

Commission Merchants, Shipping and Insurance Agents.

Importers of......

JAPANESE
RICE,
SILK,
AND
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE

Agents for......

Puget Sound and British Columbia S.S. Co.
North China Insurance Co., Limited (Marine)
Canton Insurance Office, Limited (Marine)
Nippon Sea & Land Ins. Co., Limited (Marine)
Insurance Company of North America (Fire)
National Assurance Co., of Ireland (Fire)

F. C. Davidge & Co., Ltd.
Board of Trade Building,
VICTORIA, B.C.

—FOR—

KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS

VIA

WRANGEL AND SKAGWAY

The Canadian Pacific R'y Co's Steamers

TARTAR	-	JULY 7
ATHENIAN	-	JUNE 14

connecting at WRANGEL with the Company's rrive steamers for GLENORA.

THE ALL-CANADIAN ROUTE.

This Company's ocean steamers are far superior to any on the route, being the faster and having excellent accommodotion for 150 first-class and 200 second-class passengers. For passenger and freight reservations, rates, etc. apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent. Cor. Fort and Gov'm't Sts, Victoria B.C.

Chilkoot Railroad & Transport Co.

OVER CHILKOOT PASS TO LAKE BENNETT

The company are now making contracts for the transportation of freight in bond from Dyea to Lake Lindermann. Contracts made here have precedence over all contracts made in Alaska. Those who wish to avail themselves of these facilities and avoid delay and the trouble incidental to Customs business should contract at once.

For rates and particulars apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
AGENTS,
64 Government Street

CHAS. HAYWARD

Funeral Director and Embalmer

92 Government St., Victoria

The Largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1898.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

THE BIG 4

For Progress

Hon. J. H. Turner
H. D. Helmcken. Q.C.
Richard Hall
A. E. McPhillips,

FOR PROSPERITY

B.C. FIRST

MR. TURNER'S TOUR.

Hon. Mr. Turner returned from his trip to the Mainland on Sunday night and feels much pleased at the result of his observations. This is the second trip which the Premier has made through the lower Mainland portion of the province during the last twelve months, and on the latter occasion he deepened the very favorable impression which he made at the time of his former visit. On the journey just concluded, he addressed many public meetings, coming in contact with political friends and opponents alike, and also with the very considerable class who have hardly yet placed themselves in provincial politics. It is not claiming too much to say that he made a favorable impression on them all. The friends of the government found in him a gentleman, who was prepared to support with argument and the evidence of indisputable facts the claims which they have been making that the ministry was entitled to the confidence of the country. The opposition found in him a courteous yet fearless opponent, who was prepared to meet all their charges and to shirk no issue which was presented to him. The third class above mentioned, that is, those who were undecided in their political leanings, saw in the Premier a man with a fixed policy inspiring him, prepared to give reasons for the course which he has taken in the past and for the lines he intends to follow in the future. Wherever he went he was well received, and he returns to Victoria bringing with him the satisfaction of knowing that he leaves behind him hosts of old friends whose loyalty to him and his ministry has been strengthened, hosts of new friends who have learned from his manly exposition of his policy to feel that the country would be safe in his hands, and among his opponents many who, while they may not be able to give him their support, feel no longer any hesitation in according him their hearty respect. The result of the Premier's tour has been highly favorable to the government, and the Colonist feels able with great confidence to assure its readers that when the returns are all in after election day, the government will have a majority of the representatives from the Mainland.

HE HAD TO RESIGN.

When Mr. McGregor, government candidate in Nanaimo city, announced his intention of becoming a candidate at the present election he was given to understand that his resignation of his position with the Vancouver Coal Company would be acceptable. This corporation is not averse to people in its employ engaging in politics, because Mr. McGregor's opponent is in the same boat as Mr. McGregor was in that respect. It is not asserted that Mr. McGregor is not eminently fitted for the place which he had to resign or else sacrifice his political independence. It is not asserted that he would not be able to do his duty by his employer. He only chose to think differently from his employer and that was enough. He had to give up a remunerative position which he filled acceptably. The incident is one calling for serious comment.

In this province there are thousands of men who make their living working for others. In nine cases out of ten they are as intelligent and as well able to judge of what the country has need as their employers are. In many cases, as everyone knows who has had much to do with labor organizations and with representative men of the labor party, these employees possess a remarkably clear insight into public affairs and are capable of forming the most trustworthy opinions on matters of public policy. Every one who has been much in contact with the leaders of the labor movement know how sound their views are, how truly conservative they are in sentiment, how properly jealous they are of anything like tyrannical interference with their rights as free citizens. The rights of capital and of employers are great, equally deserving of consideration with those of employee and labor, but the majority of people are in the latter category. The great majority of men make their living working for others. The great majority of the community have little beside their labor upon which to rely for the support of themselves and their families. Anything, therefore, which affects the freedom of employees, anything which makes labor a badge of political servitude, should be struck down with a strong hand the moment it asserts itself. Unless the workingmen of a country are free there is no freedom worth talking about. We feel, therefore, that as the action of the above corporation in regard to Mr. McGregor is the assertion in British Columbia of a power and a principle which, if allowed to pass unrebuked, will strike at the very foundation of free government, it is our duty to call upon the voters to so express themselves on July 9 that no repetition of such a thing will be possible. It is perhaps as well that the question has arisen now. As British Columbia develops and mining becomes an industry of greater importance than it is at present, in every part of the province there will be large communities composed of workmen in the employ of corporations. If these workmen are not to be free in the exercise of their franchise, this province will have engrafted upon it a system of corporation rule which will be calamitous. Those persons who had experience of the rule of corporations in the United States will bear us out in saying that it is incalculably mischievous. We must not have such a thing in British Columbia if it is in the power of the voters to prevent it. Workingmen everywhere throughout the province should see to it that their votes do not go to strengthen a political party which fights with such dangerous weapons. The electors of the city of Nanaimo especially, who have been eyewitnesses of such an outrage as this upon the freedom of one of their neighbors, should resent it. There is cast upon them a duty greater than that which rests upon any other constituency in the province. It is for them to strike the blow for individual liberty, and we call upon them to strike it so that the tyranny of employers will never again dare raise its head in British Columbia.

AN ANNEXATIONIST FOR PREMIER.

If it should unfortunately happen that the government should be defeated, who would be the next Premier? Joseph Martin, late of Winnipeg—if he should be elected in Vancouver. There is no doubt about that, because Mr. Semlin, the alleged leader of the opposition, has distinctly said, in so many words, that it would be imposible to keep Mr. Martin from the Premiership. Is Mr. Martin inspired by any feeling of patriotism in seeking for political preference and the control of British Columbia? Not at all. It is well known that he was an active candidate for the office of Chief Justice of British Columbia. He came to the province a year or so ago, and sought to be admitted to the bar in defiance of the law of the country. What was British Columbia that its laws should apply to Joseph Martin, of Winnipeg? But he had to yield to the law before he could be admitted to the bar. Being admitted and the Chief Justiceship becoming vacant he became one of the most clamorous applicants for it. He believed at one time that he had it within his grasp but was disappointed. Then this adventurer set out on the quest of the Premiership, and was able to secure the backing of an element in Vancouver, which possibly was not a matter of very great surprise when we reflect on the men who are at the head of it; yet it is worthy of notice that his chief lieutenant, Mr. F. L. Carter-Cotton, only a very short time before he embraced him politically, described him in his newspaper as a political adventurer. What qualifications has Mr. Martin for the position to which he now aspires? His avowed annexation sentiments will hardly be considered such. The fact that there stands against him in the archives of the Supreme court of Canada a statement, that a good deal of evidence has been given which shows him to have been guilty of personal corruption, and that he has been either unwilling or unable to refute that evidence certainly will not make people desire to place their affairs in his hands. The fact that he was a fire-brand in Manitoba politics, and was regarded there as a dangerous man, will surely not gain him many supporters in this province, where a sober policy and a conservative method of administration are so essential at the present time. Mr. Martin is necessarily an issue in the present campaign, because he is accepted by the opposition as their leader and because it is intended, if he is elected and the opposition have a majority, to make him Premier of the province. We say to every voter in British Columbia, that when he goes to the polls next Saturday, if he marks his ballot for an opposition candidate, he will mark it for this annexationist, this political adventurer, this office-seeker, this mischief-maker, and this man who has permitted the gravest charge that ever could be made against a public man to remain hanging over his head for years unanswered.

MR. BOOTH SAFE.

There is no room for doubt about the election of Mr. Booth in North Victoria. He is growing stronger every day and the indications now are that he will poll a much larger majority that even his most sanguine friends anticipated. The islands are very strong for him, and he will divide North Saanich and Sidney with his opponent and have some votes there to spare. Even if the people of North Victoria felt that Mr. Booth had served them long enough, they would not display so little judgment as to set him aside at a time when it is evident beyond all question that the present government will be sustained by a large majority. But they are not likely under any circumstances to desire to replace their former representative. At the outset, Mr. Paterson naturally made considerable of a showing. His strength as a candidate was an unknown quantity, and in the beginning of the campaign it began to manifest itself. This misled his friends into supposing that he would have a walk-over, and even made some of Mr. Booth's supporters feel a little nervous. It is really surprising how reports from the same people in the district have changed during the last few days. At first they said that Mr. Booth would win against any candidate easily. Then Mr. Paterson's supporters began to come in evidence, and Mr. Booth's friends sent word that they counted their candidate safe by a narrow margin. A few days later the word was that this majority was large enough to remove any feeling of uneasiness that might have existed. The last reports are that he will doubtless poll a majority of votes in every part of the district and that Mr. Paterson's friends realize that the fight is going against them. This is as it should be. Mr. Booth makes a capital member and it is in the interest of his constituency and of the whole province that he should be handsomely returned.

THE TESLIN WAGON ROAD.

We print a letter this morning from Hon. Edgar Dewdney, in which the Dominion government is severely arraigned for its failure to do its duty in regard to the Stikine-Teslin wagon road. We do not believe there is a man in British Columbia, no matter what his political affiliations may be, who will not endorse all that Mr. Dewdney says. He has stated the case in strong, yet moderate terms. There is, however, a silver lining to the cloud, and it is in the shape of the following telegram:

Vancouver, June 25.

Hon. D. M. Eberts, Victoria.

We sent instructions to our agent at Glenora by steamer City of Seattle, leaving here on the 19th, to carry out the terms of the agreement entered into with the government. This was the first boat after our understanding was arrived at and we believe everything will be done by our agent to push work ahead with all possible despatch.

(Signed) MACKENZIE, MANN & CO.

It thus appears that the provincial government has kept faith with the people and that work is now in progress upon the wagon road from Stikine river to Teslin Lake, as preliminary to and a part of the contract with the government for the construction of the railway between those points.

VICTORY ASSURED.

As election day draws near the certainty of government victory becomes so evident that even opposition candidates concede it. Mr. Paterson is the latest to do so. In the last forecast of the result printed in the Colonist it was shown that even conceding all that the opposition could claim with any show of reason the government had a safe majority. Some friends thought the claim made was not sufficiently comprehensive, but that is because they did not keep in mind what the Colonist aimed at doing. All it sought to demonstrate was that there were enough absolutely safe constituencies to secure the return of the government to power. If we were making a forecast this morning, with the light of the news brought in during the last few days, there is not a single constituency which we would put down as certainly belonging in the opposition column. A majority of the seats are safe for the government beyond any doubt whatever. Of the remainder some are so safe that no anxiety need be felt over them, and in the others the government candidates have better than a fighting chance. There is not a constituency in British Columbia that may not on Saturday next return government candidates. The determination of the people to bury in oblivion the first annexationist who ever dared show his head before them in the polls may produce some surprising results.

THE LEAD MINING INDUSTRY.

The claim of British Columbia for fair play upon the Dominion has many phases, and a satisfactory feature of the case is that anything that may be done for the province will be profitable to the Dominion. One subject that calls for attention at the earliest possible day is the condition of the lead mining industry. There are in British Columbia, we might almost say, hundreds of lead mines which are not operated owing to the fact that Canadian lead is shut out of the United States while foreign lead is admitted into this country free of duty. A demand has been made for the imposition of a heavy duty upon lead imported into Canada, or for such other aid as would be sufficient to start our mines up to a greater extent than they are now being operated, and to lead to the erection of more smelters in the silver-lead belt. This is a subject to which the Hon. Mr. Turner directed his attention some four years ago when at Ottawa, and he contributed materially to the passage of an act of parliament devoting the sum of $150,000 to bonus the lead smelted in the country, the amount of the bonus to be 50 cents per ton. The act was to have remained in abeyance until regulations were made bringing it in force, and this was not taken up until quite recently when the Dominion government provided for the payment of the bonus, but coupled it with the proviso that the smelting must be done under the supervision of a government official. Two smelters in Kootenay ought to receive this bonus, which, though not quite sufficient to much encourage the home production of lead, is an item of considerable importance, but owing to the failure of the government to publish the regulations they have not known that it was necessary for them to have the work done under the supervision of a government official. It would be only reasonable for the government to accept their sworn returns for the work they have done already, but this, of course, is a minor matter. The great point to be pressed upon the attention of the Dominion government is that, if the system of bonusing is the one to be adopted, the amount given should be large enough to meet the necessities of the case and encourage the smelting of lead. If this were done (we are informed that the amount necessary would be not very greatly in excess of what has already been given) activity in the silver-lead mines of Slocan would speedily become phenomenal, whereby a great addition would be made to the population of that part of Canada. The experience of the last twenty years in British Columbia shows that the Dominion can afford to pay very liberally for anything which will lead to an increase of population here, because our contributions to the revenue are so greatly in excess of what is expended in the province. When the elections are over and Mr. Turner goes to Ottawa with his claims for fair play, one of the subjects which he will undoubtedly press upon the attention of the Dominion government is the necessity of doing something at once to promote lead mining in this province.

MARTIN'S LAME EXCUSE.

Annexationist Martin spent a good deal of time last night in an effort to excuse himself for not disproving the evidence which Mr. Justice Patterson, of the Supreme court of Canada said proved, if it were believed, that he had been guilty of corruption while holding the high office of Attorney-General of Manitoba. The excuse was that the Free Press had apologized and paid the costs. This was a very funny sort of an excuse under the circumstances. Mr. Luxton, the editor and,, if we are not mistaken, part owner of the Free Press at the time the charge was made against Annexationist Martin, had been driven out. The paper had passed into the hands of new managers, and the new management made an apology and paid the costs. The apology was not made by the man who made the charge, but by some one else altogether, and it satisfied Mr. Martin. In view of what Mr. Justice Patterson said, he showed very good judgment in accepting any sort of an apology from any one.

It is perfectly idle for Mr. Martin to say that such an apology met the exigencies of the case. He knew perfectly well that it did not. He knew that the Free Press company, as it was then controlled, never charged anything against him, and that the man who staked his reputation and every dollar he was worth and his liberty as well upon the truth of the charge was Mr. Luxton, who at the time the apology was made had been ousted from his control of the paper. Under these circumstances the apology was not worth the paper it was written on so far as the vindication of Mr. Martin's character went. The terrific indictment in the judgment of Mr. Justice Patterson stands unanswered. How could the apology of the corporation answer the sworn testimony of the witnesses? It could not answer it and it did not. The only men who could retract the evidence which Mr. Justice Patterson referred to were Mr. Luxton and the other witnesses and they have not to this day retracted it. Mr. Martin's excuse is the thinnest thing ever presented to a Victoria audience. In the face of what Mr. Justice Patterson said an innocent man should have refused to accept any apology and have insisted on meeting sworn testimony with sworn testimony.

There is no manner of doubt that during the course of the next twelve months a project for the construction of a new trans-continental railway will take shape, and there need be no surprise if a beginning of actual construction is made on what will be a portion of such a line during the present year. The project is not sufficiently advanced to make the Colonist feel warranted in doing anything more than mention it. Some years must elapse, of course, before it is fully realized, but in the meantime some very important links in the transcontinental chain are likely to be constructed. One of those will be the road from Bute Inlet to Quesnelle. Another will be from Edmonton towards the Peace river, and there may be other portions of what will be a through line across north central Canada under construction before very long. This is mentioned simply as a matter of news and not because of any bearing which it may have upon the provincial elections. Colonist readers will remember that during the last six or seven months this paper has referred on several occasions to the possibility of such a project being inaugurated and mention is made of the matter now simply to chronicle the fact that the indications in that direction are more favorable now than they have been at any time hitherto.

In his speech at Cowichan, Mr. Brown of Westminster, said that he did not appeal to the people for any man, but for the party which he represented. Well, the head and front of that party is Joseph Martin, annexationist. Will the voters of Cowichan send a man to the legislature to support as Premier, a man who while holding the responsible post of minister of the Crown in Manitoba, declared himself to be an annexationist? Will they vote for a man who would permit a charge of corrupt dealing to stand against him unanswered for years, although sworn testimony was given in support of it? We do not, of course, mean that Mr. Herd is such a man. He, like the people to whom he appeals, is a loyal subject of Her Gracious Majesty, but the party to which he belongs is led by Annexationist Martin and that is reason enough, without anything else for defeating Mr. Herd.

Mr. Deane sends the Colonist a telegram in which he says that Mr. Robins of the Vancouver Coal Company has not contributed a cent towards his election fund, and he adds that he has never during the canvass employed the argument against Hon. Mr. G. B. Martin that he once had a Chinaman in his employ. We can well believe that Mr. Deane would not dare make such a canvass against Mr. Martin, where that gentleman is known. It appears to be reserved for places where Mr. Martin is not known. What do the opposition candidates, speakers and papers, throughout the province think of this repudiation of their principal charge against the Hon. Chief Commissioner? Mr. Deane refuses to employ it against Mr. Martin face to face. Will the remainder of the Manitoban annexationist's faction repeat it? Of course they will. Nothing is too indecent for them.

If we may judge from the papers in the riding and from the information received from other trustworthy sources, Mr. Retallack is quite sure of his election there; and we are also informed that Mr. White has developed so much unexpected strength in Revelstoke that he is almost sure to defeat Mr. Kellie. Colonist readers will remember that in its estimate of the situation this paper has never claimed Revelstoke for the government. This latest information warrants it in so doing.

Mr. Paterson built the Shuswap & Okanagan and is one of the owners of the Victoria & Sidney. His principal ground of attack upon the government is because these roads were built. The real basis of Hr. Paterson's opposition is because they will not buy his railway and back him up to build another on the Mainland.

The Rossland Miner says that evidence is accumulating that shows that the Northern Pacific railway has acquired the Corbin railway system. Just what effect this will have upon rates, of course, we are unable at present to say.

Mr. Robertson, government candidate in Cowichan, was in the city yesterday. He reports the situation there as very satisfactory. Mr. Robertson will make an excellent representative for that important constituency.

The Rossland Miner agrees with the Colonist in holding that Joseph Martin's annexation sentiments are of themselves sufficient to call for his defeat at the hands of the electors.

EXCURSION DAYS.

Sunday and Yesterday Saw Over Two Thousands Victorians Cross the Line.

Over two thousand Victorians spent the fourth of July in Seattle and Port Angeles, about an equal number visiting either city. The City of Kingston took away seven hundred to Seattle on Sunday, besides those who, wishing to avoid the rush made the trip on Saturday. There were in Sunday's crowd of fifty men from each of the three companies of the First battalion, Fifth Regiment; the Victoria lacrosse team, which was to meet the Vancouver team in Seattle in an exhibition game and a number of local sports who left with the intention of participating in the celebration programme provided for yesterday. In addition to these excursionists two hundred, the limit number of the North Pacific is allowed to carry, sailed on that steamer at noon on Sunday. It was a special trip made by the steamer and so were the runs of the Kingston on Sunday. Neither vessels came over yesterday, although it is expected they will both be here on time to-day. The Port Angeles excursion was handled exclusively by the City of Nanaimo, which made three paying trips during the day, one at 8 o'clock, the second at 1:30 o'clock and the third at 7:30 o'clock. On the first 380 embarked, while 500 left at 1:30. Several hundred Port Angeles excursionists also availed themselves of the excursion and came over here to spend the day.

POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA DOUBLED IN 7 YEARS; 1886-1887 REVENUE $540,398 INCREASE; 1896-1897, REVENUE $1,383,048, 253 PER CENT.

A police court inquiry is promised in connection with the fire that on Saturday evening last took the members of the city department to the home of Mr. Charles Marston, and in which damage to the extent of $150 resulted. The circumstance in connection with the blaze are indicative of incendiarism on the part of one of two young women, according to the reports, and it is to see how much truth there may be in these that the police are entering the case.

LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS

PERMANENTLY CURED

Without publicity or loss of time from business, by a purely vegetable, harmless home treatment. Immediate results. Normal appetite. Calm sleep and clear brain. No injections or bad after effects. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. Address THE DIXON CURE CO., 40 Park Ave., Montreal.

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Arrangements have now been completed through the Canadian Bank of Commerce enabling this Bank to issue Letters of Credit, Drafts, Etc.,

Direct on DAWSON CITY,

(KLONDIKE.)

The Centre of the Yukon Gold Bearing District.

FOR ST. MICHAEL'S AND YUKON RIVER

BRITISH AMERICAN LINE

S.S. GARONNE, (4,000 Tons)

Capacity, 800 passengers, 4,000 tons Freight Will leave Victoria

JUNE 20th, JULY 20th, AUGUST 20th,

Connecting with

River Steamers, Robt Kerr, City of Chicago, Paul Walters, Lulu, Stewart and Mascott. For full particulars apply to

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To Klondike Without an

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WE HAVE

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Folding Deflecting Stoves
Strong Sheet Steel Stoves
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Combination Cooking and
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Each Stove Has Pipe and a Bake Pan Packed Inside

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$1,000 REWARD.

3 Big Fires In One Day.

Protect your homes by purchasing a

STEMPEL MACHINE.

Costs little; insures you against loss. A lady can handle it. Be sure you get a Stempel. Beware of Peddlars offering bogus machines. We offer a $1,000 challenge to any machine on the market. Write the Agent.

W. H. PRIGE | Sole Agent for British Columbia.

A-O-U-W. HALL.

George H. L. Barr, Manager

COMMENCING JUNE 28

The Imperial Stock Company

Headed by the talented young actress

Miss Josephine Friel.

Change of Bill Every Other Night. A Reserved Seat for 25, 35, and 50c. Seats on Sale at J. D. Warren's, 11 Trounce Avenue

Nest Egg & Firefly Gold Mining Co., Ltd Lty.

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of shareholders of the above company will be held at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, July 5, 1898, in Room 2, No. 28 Broad street, Victoria, B. C.

The transfer books will be closed from June 30th to July 5th. By order.

A. K. MUNRO, Sec.-Treas.

Home Rule SOAP

Ask your grocer for Home Rule Soap and,

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES.

Manufactured by

W. J. Pendray,

Victoria, B. C.

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WILL SAIL FOR

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And all Northern B. C. Ports

FROM PORTER'S WHARF,

Wednesday, July 6, at 8 p.m.

For freight and passage apply to J. D. Warren, 16 Trounce Avenue.

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B. C. COLD STORAGE & ICE WORKS.

Storage Department.

100,000 sq. feet of Storage.

Bonded. . . . . } Storage.
Ordinary. . . . . }
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Negotiable Warehouse Receipts Issued. Advances Made.

Bicycle Knickers $1.50, $2, $2.50

Bicycle Suits $4.50, $5, $6.50

Bicycle Hose 50c., 75c., $1

B. WILLIAMS & CO., CLOTHIERS, HATTERS and OUTFITTERS 97 to 99 Johnson St., Victoria

NOTICE.

Klondikers and others travelling in the north will find the Colonist on sale at the following places:—
Fort Wrangel..... ....Wrangel Drug Co.
" " ....F. M. Zimmerman
Skagway.... ....J. H. Hyde
Dyea..... ....Eugene Stahl

FOR SALE.

Business Property on Gov't. and Yates St.

—ALSO—

Choice Residential Property on Blanchard, Princess Ave., Burnside Road and Gorge Road.....

No reasonable offer refused. Easy Terms.

HEISTERMAN & CO. 75 Government Street.

THE CITY.

Drink Blue Ribbon Coffee. *

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside. *

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental. *

Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly first-class. Rates $2 upwards. *

The field outing of the Natural History Society has been postponed until July 1.

The Badminton, Vancouver; management, John Creedon. Strictly first-class. Rates, $2 upwards. *

Fruit jars at Cheapside. *

Removed—Dr. A. E. Yerrinder, to the corner rooms, Five Sisters block, entrance No. 13, over C.P.R. office. *

The Hotel Butler, Seattle, is the headquarters for Victorians, and the Colonist will be found on sale at the hotel news stand. *

Carpenter Tools at Cheapside. *

Egg Dividers—separating the white from the yoke. Up-to-date housekeepers cannot afford to divide in the old risky way any more. Call and inspect at E. J. Saunders & Co. *

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take. *

Cyclists Beware! what you drink. Call at the Half-Way House (late Stevens'). A good dinner, a poem in drink, a luxurious cigar. All at city prices. *

Can you do better than to select from the largest line of carpets in the province? Weiler Bros. *

A very large stock of wall paper; special quotations to storekeepers and other larger buyers. Weiler Bros. *

Dinnear sets, toilet sets, tea sets, fruit set, fish sets and all kinds of fancy china and glassware at Weiler Bros. *

Weiler Bros.' Manchester department is a success, for the simple reason that they give you excellent value for your money. *

GOVERNMENT MEETING, ELECTORS CORDIALLY INVITED, THURSDAY, 7TH JULY, AT JOHNS BROS.' HALL.

The ladies of the R. E. church have postponed their garden party from Thursday, July 7, to July 14.

There are at present a large number of tourists in the city and the hotels are consequently well filled. Although not arriving in such numbers as in former years, there is nevertheless a steady stream of visitors passing through the city.

ELECTORS, CHOOSE BETWEEN LOVERS OF OUR STAR PROVINCE AND RETROGGENISTS AND ANNEXATIONISTS.

MINERS.

Get your sheath knives, compasses, money belts, chamois bags,, camping cutlery, mining glasses, fishing tackle, etc., from Fox's, 78 Government St. *

Stylish Hats, choice patterns in Shirts and Neckwear, at W. & J. Wilson's.

The Friendly Help Society will hold their regular meeting this morning.

B. C. FIRST, LAST AND ALWAYS, THE MOTTO OF HON. J. H. TURNER, HELMCKEN, HALL AND McPHILLIPS, AT VICTORIA THEATRE, FRIDAY, 8TH JULY.

A meeting of the council of the British Columbia Board of Trade will be held at 4 this afternoon.

The victory rests with America's Greatest Medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, when it enters the battle against impure blood.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Snider return their sincere thanks to the gentleman who rescued their child from the lake on Sunday afternoon. *

Do you like nice writing paper? If so call and see our line of the famous Whiting note, just received. The Victoria Book & Stationery Company (late Jamieson's). *

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them. *

B. C. CREDIT ON A PAR WITH DOMINION CREDIT.

Mayor Redfern and Ald. Wilson left for Seattle yesterday to spend the fourth as guests of the mayor and council of the Sound city. The regular meeting of the council was therefore adjourned until Wednesday evening.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take. *

ELECTORS COME AND HEAR HON. J. H. TURNER, HELMCKEN, HALL AND McPHILLIPS AND OTHERS AT ODDFELLOWS' HALL, SPRING RIDGE, TUESDAY, 5TH JULY.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

While attending the Dominion Day celebration at Vancouver, Hamilton Abbott, of the C. P. R. ticket office, Victoria, received the sad news that his half-brother, Harry Freer, of Nelson, had been accidentally killed.

The funeral of the late G. W. A. Lange took place Sunday afternoon from the family residence, Douglas street, under the auspices of Columbia lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., by whom services were conducted at the residence and grave. Messrs. G. E. Smith, A. Graham, D. W. Fawcett, J. H. Meldram and J. W. Carey were the pall bearers.

PROSPERITY FOR HOME AND COUNTRY VS. STAGNATION AT VICTORIA THEATRE, FRIDAY, 8TH JULY. HON. J. H. TURNER, HELMCKEN, HALL, McPHILLIPS AND OTHERS WILL TAKE PART.

At Victoria, Vancouver and Kamloops annual examinations of candidates for teachers' certificates for the province commenced yesterday. Ninety-nine are writing in Victoria and of these 80 are young ladies. The South Park school is being used for the purpose and Dr. Pope, superintendent of education, and Rev. W. D. Barber, M.A., are acting as examiners, with Messrs. E. B. Paul, A. B. McNeill and Miss Agnes Deans Cameron as a supervisory committee. Ven. Archdeacon Scriven and Mr. John W. Church are the examiners in Vancouver.

What's This? Stevens' Hotel and Tourists' Retreat on the Saanich Road, six miles from the city. Open under new proprietorship. First class liquors and cigars. *

GOVERNMENT MEETING, FAIRALL'S HALL, VICTORIA WEST. HON. J. H. TURNER, HELMCKEN, HALL AND McPHILLIPS, WEDNESDAY, 6TH JULY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Friendly Help Association will be held this morning at 11 o'clock in the rooms, Market hall.

Important Election Notice.—Plump for Davis's Tourists' Retreat, half way house, Saanich Road. Come Saturday evening and stop until Monday morning. $2.50 *

The members of the C.O.O.F. attended in a body at Emanuel Baptist church on Sunday morning. Mr. O. E. Kendall, the pastor, delivered a capital address for the occasion, choosing for the subject of his sermon, "Jesus, the Wonderful."

200 Boys' School Suits, $1.50 and 2.00 per suit. 150 pairs Knickers, 35c, 50c and 65c per pair. B. Williams & Co.

Golf Hose, Leather & Elastic Belts

Golf Caps, Bicycle Caps,

The Latest Patterns in Sashes Just Arrived.

SAM REID, 122 Gov't Street.

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HALL & CO',

Dispensing Chemists :: Clarance Block
Cor. Yates and Douglas,

O'KELL & MORRIS'
PRESERVES and MARMALADES
Are the Purest and Best

THE SOOKE MEETING.

Largest Gathering of Electors Ever Seen There Greets the Two Government Candidates.

Telling Speeches Made That Tear to Tatters the Carping's of the Opposition.

The largest gathering ever held at Sooke for a political meeting attended at the public hall on Saturday night to hear addresses from Hon. C. E. Pooley and Mr. W. F. Bullen, the government candidates for Esquimalt district. True a number of people went out from town on the Moude, but setting that aside the Sooke people turned out in greater numbers than at any previous meeting. Mr. A. E. McPhillips, and several other gentlemen spoke on the government side and as the opposition candidates were present Mr. Pooley invited them to speak.

Mr. John A. Murray made an excellent chairman and incidentally thanked the electors for choosing him to preside over the largest and most representative meeting ever held in Sooke. After expressing himself as in favor of the government candidates he introduced Mr. W. F. Bullen as the first speaker.

Mr. Bullen spoke briefly but very much to the point. He was as, they knew, more of a worker than a talker. His interests were centred in Esquimalt district and therefore he took pride in seeing the district advance. He had always been a loyal supporter of the government and now, with Hon. C. E. Pooley, he was asking for the suffrages of the people of Esquimalt district. (Applause.) He strongly advised the electors to vote the straight ticket and not split their vote and he was quite sure that the result would be successful for the government. (Applause.)

Hon. C.E.Pooley was, like Mr. Bullen, loudly applauded, as he came to the front to speak. He expressed his gratification at the size of the meeting and as he noticed the opposition candidates in the hall he invited them to speak and asked the audience to give them a fair and impartial hearing. Then he plunged at once into a very able defence of the government's policy. At the outset, however, he alluded to the opposition attacks upon the E. & N., and for the benefit of the electors traced up the history of the building of that line. As at Esquimalt he showed that it was upon the failure of the Clements bill, passed by the Walkem-Beaven administration, that Hon. Robt. Dunsmuir had been finally persuaded to take up the matter of building the railway after the Marquis of Lorne had pressed the matter upon him. The road had been built for a smaller grant than had been intended in the Clements bill. The people were clamoring for the road and the only fault of Mr. Dunsmuir, if fault it could be called, was to spend his money in opening up the country and building the railway when no one else would consent to do so. (Applause.) A pamphlet had lately been issued by Mr. Fullager which practically advocated the repudiation of the bargain with the E. & N. railway, but he knew that such a thing would never be permitted in a British country. (Applause.) Even if there was an attempt to break faith, the Dominion government, who made the contract with the E. & N., would not permit it. The Dunsmuirs and the E. & N. railway did not need to be defended—they would look after themselves, but he might point out that whereas the opposition were engaged in running down the Dunsmuirs, that firm to-day paid $125,000 a month distributed in wages, among the many workmen they employed. Exception had been taken to his acting as solicitor for the E. & N., but he would say that he had been the company's solicitor before he went into politics and what was more he was sure that those who knew him best would say that he had not allowed that position to interfere with his duty to the province. (Applause.) Turning to the so-called mortgage tax Mr. Pooley explained that it was not a mortgage tax but a pesonal property tax which had been put on by the government for the purpose of taxing the large financial companies which sent their money for loan or investment purposes of this province. These companies had tried to get the tax done away with, claiming it was double taxation, but as a matter of fact they had after consulting legal advice dropped this contention. The problem of how to prevent the lender making the borrower pay the tax was a problem not easy of solution, but the government had given the matter their best attention and if there was any way of meeting the case they would do it. There were some people who were always talking about monopolies and accusing every large company as a monopoly. The province wanted capital to develop its resouces, but as soon as capital came and was invested then the cry of monopoly was raised. For his part that was a feeling that he would always oppose, in the interests of the people of the province. (Applause.) Next Mr. Pooley spoke upon the railway policy of the government, showing that the immense increase in the revenue of Kootenay had been due to that policy. Then, too, some gentlemen of the opposition had talked about extravagance in the erection of the parliament buildings, when as a fact every visitor to Victoria was struck not only with the beauty of the structure but at the smallness of the cost. Speaking on financial questions, Mr. Pooley told the audience how the concersion of the loan into inscribed stock had given British Columbia a settled place in the financial market and to-day British Columbia was higher than any other province or colony on the London market, with the exception of the Dominion itself. The provincial credit had risen very rapidly of late years and provincial loans which only brought 86 in 1891, rose in 1893 to 91 and the last issue two years ago had gone to 95. To-day he believed British Columbia stock was quoted at 104. (Applause.) Mr. Pooley spoke next of the redistribution bill—a bill that he believed commended itself to the whole country. The Cassiar Central bill occupied his attention next—one of the best bills he maintained ever passed in the province as he showed by the terms of the measure which while leasing the company 700,000 acres for 35 years made the company pay ½ per cent. more taxes on mines than did other mines in the province; then there was the annual fee of $50 a year for every mineral claim; $100 for every transfer whereas the ordinary charge for such a thing is only $2.50. The company pay timber dues and although they are entitled to a half interest in mineral finds on their land they have either to buy the other half if the prospector wishes to sell, to work the claim at their own expense or else in two years the miner gets the claim entirely. Taking up the opposition cry for state ownership of railways, Mr. Pooley said that he disagreed with this as it had not been a success in other places and would be ruination to the province. (Applause, and a voice "That's right.") He had seen it reported that Mr. Higgins had charged him with opposing the new ballot act in the house.

Mr. Higgins: "I did not say so, I never made any allusion to you in reference to the ballot act."

Hon. Mr. Pooley went on to say that while he had not opposed the bill there had been an objection taken to it on the ground that as it had not been possible to assimilate the voters lists to those in use in the Dominion elections, there was a possibility of men fraudulently voting several time sin different polling places. However, it had been sought to meet this by imposing a very heavy punishment for infraction of the law. An opposition gentleman had referred to him as Chinese Pooley, according to the reports. He did not know whether the reports were correct, but if they were the remark was worthy of the source from which it came. The Chinese had been brought up only for political purposes, for the question of the Chinese was settling itself, for they were gradually leaving the province. After pointing out the misstatements of the opposition as to the provincial debt Mr. Pooley in closing asked the electors to consider well before handing over the destinies of the province to Joseph Martin who was practically a stranger in British Columbia, in place of Hon. J. H. Turner. (applause) who had grown up with the province, and knew all its requirements. Let the electors in casting their ballots, not plump but vote the straight and only recognized government ticket, Bullen and Pooley. (Applause.)

Mr. Higgins was given a chance to speak next. The first part of his address was taken up in attacking the Cassiar Central bill. He agreed with Mr. Pooley against the government ownership of railways. He admitted that the Dunsmuirs were not making anything out of their lands but claimed that the grant was not being administered in the interests of the public. Referring to the comparison, Mr. McPhillips had made at Esquimalt between Mr. Bullen's success as a business man and the failure of the tramway company with which Mr. Higgins had been connected, Mr. Higgins claimed that the tramway failure was not due to him, but had happened nine months after he had dropped out of the management. As an offset, he said, that Mr. McPhillips had not always won the cases he had in court, an equally good argument, he thought, to show that Mr. McPhillips was a failure as a lawyer. With reference to Mr. Eden's charge that Mr. Higgins had deprived that gentleman of a vote by neglecting to record the application, Mr. Higgins said that Mr. Eden had given him the application and he had handed it over to his son, who found it was wrongly made out.

Mr. Eden getting a chance to explain, said that it was Mr. Higgins' duty to have notified him so that the error could be rectified. (Applause.)

Mr. W. H. Hayward said the lands of the E. & N. were kept from the people and were a menace to the province. The E. & N. had never done much for Victoria though the people perhaps owed a debt to the Messrs. Dunsmuir. He objected to subsidizing railways, but was sure capital would come in without that. He claimed that the province gave away more to railways than it got in many cases. He argued because the number of Chinese in Victoria in 1891 was greater than in 1881 that it was likely that the number had increased to-day.

Mr. Pooley—This is 1898, and things have changed since 1891.

Mr. Hayward talked about the Chinese question for a time and then claimed that the amounts spent on the roads, streets and bridges in the district were for election purposes. He spoke about the mortgage tax, saying it was not only double but treble taxation. Mr. Hayward spent the last minute of the time allotted him in praying the people to elect the opposition.

Mr. D. R. Harris, as at Esquimalt, advocated a light line of railway to the north end of the Island by way of the West Coast. He also said Sooke harbor wanted a light, though this was, he admitted, a Dominion work. He would like to see a monthly steamer call at Sooke and thought that settlers who went into the country should be exempted from taxation for a limited period. He closed by asking the people to elect him.

Mr. A. E. McPhillips was very favorably received as he rose to speak. He had been misreported by the Times at Esquimalt and had not made a personal attack on Mr. Higgins. Indeed he had at the very next meeting requested this explanation to be made. Having done so, it was unwarranted for Mr. Higgins to attack him as if he had made a personal onslaught on that gentleman. He had only used fair comment in contrasting Mr. Bullen's business success with Mr. Higgins and the tramway failure. Mr. Higgins had said he was not connected with the concern when the final bankruptcy came. He had, however, been managing the company until then and surely when that concern had been able to pay sixteen per cent. on its shares, how was it possible for it in a few months to go hopelessly bankrupt and lose the half million dollars that the people of Victoria and Esquimalt had invested in it, a failure that brought distress upon many a widow and orphan? The failure had certainly been due to the immense debt with which the company had been loaded and the causes that brought about this failure had certainly not come up in the few months prior to the final bankruptcy. It was a perfectly fair comment, Mr. McPhillips held, when discussing the fitness of men to represent the people in the legislature to point to the success of the business with which Mr. Bullen had been connected as contrasted with the failure of the tramway company. As to Mr. Higgins' attack on him, Mr. McPhillips said that because a lawyer lost a case it was not proof he was a poor lawyer. Dalton McCarthy, one of the greatest lawyers ever seen in Canada, lost numbers of cases. Such arguments were puerile, for it was safe to say that the best lawyers were chosen to fight the hardest cases. (Applause.) Mr. Higgins said it was the Cassiar Central that made him lose confidence in the government, but if Mr. Higgins was sincere why had he not retired earlier before some of the things now objected to by his friends, the opposition, had become law? (Applause.) Then there was the government ownership of railways, the only real plank in the opposition platform. Yet, Mr. Higgins had said he did not believe in this. Nobody could follow Mr. Higgins in the course he had taken. As to

(Continued on Page Six.)

Pickled Gooseberries

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25 Cents per Jar

Delicious, so you should buy them all this morning.

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The acknowledged cheapest Cash Clothier and Klondike Outfitter in Victoria.

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CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

Arthur G. Smith, Deputy Attorney-General.

WHEREAS it is deemed desirable that Saturday, the 2nd day of July, proximo, should be appointed and set apart as a Public Holiday throughout the Province of British Columbia:

NOW KNOW YE that We, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council for British Columbia, have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint Saturday, the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1898, to be observed throughout Our Province of British Columbia as a Public Holiday.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of British Columbia to be hereunto affixed: Witness, the Honorable Thomas Robert McInnes, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this twenty-second day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and in the sixty-second year of Our Reign

By Command,
A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

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SATURDAY EVEN'G, July 2nd

Grand Open Air Performance of Shakespeare's Beautiful Sylvan Comedy

"As You Like It."

Under the Personal Direction of Mr. Fred A. Cooper,

Presented by a company of artists of recognized ability, assisted by local amateurs. To conclude with a magnificent pyrotechnic display. The Fifth Regiment Band will be in attendance, and will render several selections new to Victoria audiences.

Cars will leave the city for the park and return every 10 minutes.

Admission,
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Goodness and Fashion Correctness and Newness

Neckwear For Ladies

The undermentioned Novelties just received and attracting great attention:
NEW PUFF TIES—Pique.
NEW PUFF TIES—Silk, Satin.
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Also Lace Collars and Collarettes, Silk and Lace Collars, Fichus, Etc.

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If you cannot, then come and try our Spectacles and Eye Glasses which will give you the assistance you need. We have also a fine line of Opera Glasses, Field Glasses at moderate prices;

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Excellent Colorings in Fine Art Decorations, including all the fashionable shades in Blue and Gold, Green, Brown, etc. Also

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Where they are now showing all the latest shades and patterns in spring and summer woollens. All in want of a summer suit or nobby trousers ought to call and inspect our goods before ordering elsewhere, as we carry the largest stock to choose from at

LOW PRICES

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FOUR GROWN SCOTCH WHISKY

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Corby's Rye Whiskey

In Bond and Duty Paid

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

MR. PATERSON HECKLED

Opp sition Candidate Has An Unhappy Time of it at Burgoyne Bay.

Government Speakers Have a Splendid Reception and Carry all Before Them.

The school house at Burgoyne Bay was crowded on Saturday evening by settlers from all parts of the island and beyond the mountain from Ganges harbor and Central settlement to hear addresses from Hon. Mr. Booth, the government candidate, ex-Alderman W. A. Robertson, and Mr. J. H. Falconer, who supported the government side, and from Mr. T. W. Paterson, the opposition candidate. The meeting was decidedly enthusiastic, and proved very plainly that the sympathy of the electors is with the government in the contest.

Mr. Fred. Forde, J. P., was voted to the chair, and Mr. J. Ackerman secretary. The chairman intimated that Hon. Mr. Booth would speak first, then Mr. Paterson, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Falconer. To this Mr. Paterson objected, and craved the meeting to allow him to speak last, although it was known by himself and others present that at the meeting called by the opposition in Saanich, not only did he ask Mr. Booth to speak before any other outside speakers, but he asked him to speak first, which he did.

Hon. Mr. Booth, upon coming to the platform, was received with prolonged applause, and when order was restored he said that it gave him great pleasure to be present and to accede to the chairman's wishes and speak, although this meeting was one called outside of his arranged circuit by some government admirers and friends of his own. He was gratified to see such a large meeting, and the good feeling that existed augured well for his return by a large majority on election day. (Applause.) He had never cast a vote in the house that he was ashamed of, and had always been consistent in his political views. Mr. Paterson, at the opposition meeting at Saanich, advocated the nationalization of railways—in fact that seemed to be all his platform. Mr. Paterson would have $15,000,000 put into a railway scheme in British Columbia, but the fact was that the finances of British Columbia could not stand it; it really was not a business proposition at all. Mr. Paterson spoke of carrying ore from Boundary to the coast at $1 a ton, but it could not be done at that price, so that besides building the railway the province would have to be asked to pay the difference between the actual cost and the $1. Mr. Booth proceeded to say that he was in favor of smelters, and hoped to see them on the coast for coast mining properties, but in the case of the low-grade properties in Boundary the smelters had to be built near the mines. Mr. Booth asked if the people were prepared to exchange Hon. J. H. Turner, a man of honesty of purpose and of tried reputation, for Mr. Joseph Martin. (Cries of "No, no, never.") Next Mr. Booth referred to the libel suit by Mr. Joseph Martin against the Winnipeg Free Press, in which the court gave a verdict in favor of the paper, and from which he appealed and subsequently was granted a new trial, but never availed himself of it. Mr. Martin was afterwards defeated in Winnipeg for the Commons, and landed out here a short time ago. Hon. Mr. Greenway, premier of Manitoba, it was said, thanked God when Mr. Martin left that province. That was the man the opposition were taking as a leader. "Do you want him?" ("Never, never.") The government would be returned to power, for the tide is very strong in favor of a policy of progress. (Applause.) The opposition party is led by men the people would not trust. (Applause.)

To this Mr. Paterson objected, and was loudly hissed.

Mr. Booth then concluded his speech by asking the electors to stand by the government, and on the 9th of July do their duty at the polls. (Applause.)

The chairman then asked Mr. Paterson to come forward, but he refused. Thereupon Mr. W. A. Robertson approached the platform, and was received with great applause. He said that Mr. Paterson seemed to be afraid to show his hand, that he (Mr. Robertson had no sympathy with a politician of that kind; that as Mr. Paterson was the opposition candidate, he should have spoken now. (Applause.) Continuing, Mr. Robertson said that he had known Mr. Booth for many years, that he knew him to be an honest, conscientious and upright legislator, and who would not do anything without mature consideration. He was one of the safest legislators in the house. The government, he predicted, would be returned to power for four years more. (Applause.) Mr. Paterson had an axe to grind; he only wanted $15,000,000 for this railway scheme of his.

Mr. Paterson here arose and said that it was $8,000,000 only that would be required.

"The papers say you said at Saanich $15,000,000," replied Mr. Robertson.

"I heard him say so," said another voice.

Mr. Robertson went on that Mr. Paterson would probably find out his mistake on the 9th of July. His policy was an absurdity, and did not come within the range of party politics, as between the opposition and the government. It was T. W. Paterson's policy. He was afraid the electors of this district would not let Mr. Paterson grind that axe this time. ("You're right—never.") Mr. Robertson, in speaking of Hon. Mr. Turner, said that gentleman should be the pride of every right-thinking man in this province. He then referred to the Chinese and Japanese immigration, and said that he would like to see the Dominion government take the matter up, as the Provincial government had done all they could in the matter. He concluded by asking his hearers to elect Hon. Mr. Booth on the 9th of July. (Applause and cries of "We will, we will.")

Mr. J. H. Falconer was then called on by the chairman, and was well received. He said that Mr. McPhillips had been kept from being present, and before proceeding to refer to other matters, he would state what prevented him. Mr. Paterson, or one of his agents on his behalf, had hired all the boats at Sidney, and had it not been that a friend of the government secured two boats so long ago as last Thursday, they would have had no meeting at all to-night. ("Shame.") That is only a beginning. Mr. Paterson, for his own ends and objects, would do worse things than that. ("Shame, shame.")

A voice—"We don't want Paterson."

"You are right—leave him home," went on Mr. Falconer. On Tuesday morning Mr. McPhillips, and perhaps Hon. Mr. Turner would hold a meeting here. The tricks of the opposition would not go. The government's policy of doing their business was directly contrary to this. The government's policy was a bold and progressive one, in contrast with the retrogressive stagnation of the opposition. The opposition office-seekers were doomed to disappointment again, but with such a policy what can they expect? (Hear, hear.) The people of the province mean it, as in the past, that the Hon. J. H. Turner would be Premier for four years more. (Applause.) The government's policy of railway building should commend itself to the constituency. Here the speaker referred to the Yukon railway and the important announcement made the other day by Hon. Mr. Turner at Trail creek, when he said that the contract for the construction of a railway from Telegraph creek to Teslin lake had been signed by the government and Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann. (Cheers.) He said that, together with the building of the V. V. & E. railway, otherwise known as the Coast-Kootenay railway, the farmers and fruit-raisers of this part of the district should do well, and would see better times. (Applause.) Mr. Paterson's proposition of railway building was a novel one, to say the least. He wants $15,000,000 to build this railway, but had not yet told who should have the contract to build it, and whether he would like to be manager himself.

Mr. Paterson interjected that it was $8,000,000 he wanted.

"I heard you myself in Saanich say $15,000,000," said Mr. Falconer, and three or four more got up and said that Mr. Falconer was correct. (Applause.)

When he was in Greenwood a little over a year ago, oats reached $110 per ton, and hay $70 to $80, and could not be had, and this was the market that the V. V. & E. railway will give the farmers. (Applause.) Mr. Paterson endorsed the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern railway to-day because he knew the government's policy was popular, but Mr. Falconer had heard that gentleman some time ago speak in a different strain. Mr. Falconer spoke of the progress British Columbia had made in population and financial standing, and pointed out that the amount spent on public works in the past eight years was $4,126,646, as against loans totalling $3,048,775, showing that the amount contributed out of ordinary revenue was $130,987 per year for public works. (Applause.) The people of the district had to choose between a railway contractor and an honest farmer as a representative. ("We will have the farmer.") Mr. Paterson wanted to go to the legislature to grind an axe, but the people would not have it; they would choose the farmer. (Applause.) Mr. Martin wanted Corbin's railway, against the expressed wishes of his friends, the Dominion government, and against the people's wishes. He wanted to give the market to the farmers of the Colville valley, in Washington. Did they want to elect a man like that to represent them? ("No, no.")

Mr. Paterson was then called, and began by saying that Mr. Booth called the meeting, without giving him any notice.

Mr. Lumbly, in the audience, got up and said this was not so. He had called and arranged the meeting, and Mr. Paterson should be ashamed to thus blame Mr. Booth. (Great applause.)

Mr. Paterson asked what had the government dont for the farmers. (A voice—"Cheap money.") Mr. Paterson admitted that the government's railway policy was a good one. Mr. Paterson repeated the speech he had delivered at Saanich, being frequently interrupted during his remarks. He claimed that the system of road-building in the district was poor. (Chorus of voices—"You insult us") and was told that he had no policy.

Mr. Munro asked Mr. Paterson whether he wanted the district divided into municipalities, so that the people would have to build their own roads and bridges, and if not, what he would substitute for the present system.

Mr. Booth, speaking in reply, said the object the government had in view in building the V. V. & E. railway was to get the Kootenay market for British Columbia. (Applause.)

The meeting adjourned at midnight, with three cheers for Mr. Booth and the chairman, and the singing of "God Save the Queen."

FULL COURT.

Mrs. McCallum Wins Her Appeal Against Mr. S. Perry Mills' Decision.

The July sitting of the Full court opened yesterday, when two cases were disposed of, and the court then adjourned till Thursday.

The appeal was heard of Mrs. Rosa McCallum against the judgment of Mr. S. Perry Mills, sitting as judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal for Esquimalt District, on January 3rd last. This judgment directed that 174 acres, being portions of sections 36, 37 and 56, Esquimalt district, situate on the west side of the Metchosin road and the public road, and not within the fence, be assessed at $6 per acre as wild land. The appellant asked that this be set aside, on the ground that the judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal was wrong in assessing the lands as wild lands; that the said lands are immediately adjoining lands within the meaning of section 2, sub-section 9, of the Assessment act, and, therefore, that the improvements upon the other lands of the appellant should be deemed to be improvements upon the immediately adjoining lands, which should have been assessed accordingly. The Full court allowed the appeal.

The appeal in Corbould vs. Norman was dismissed, as affidavits were produced to show that no security was put up.

The appeals still to be heard are as follows:

Centre Star vs. Iron Mask.
Daniel vs. Gold Hill Mining Co.
Clark vs. Haney.
Aldous vs. Hall Mines.
McDonald vs. Bridge River Mining Co.
McNerhanie vs. Archibald.
Ruckle vs. Johnson.
Callanan vs. George.
Callanan vs. Willey.
Bridgman vs. McKenzie.
McKenzie vs. Bridgman.
Lowenberg, Harris & Co. vs. Dunsmuir.
Gillam vs. Valentzeda.
Van Volkenburgh vs. Western Canada Ranch Co.
Bryden vs. Union Colliery Co.
Shallcross vs. Garesche.

AN EXPLANATION.

The reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla lies in the fact that this medicine positively cures. It is America's Greatest Medicine, and the American people have an abiding confidence in its merits. They buy and take it for simple as well as serious ailments, confident that it will do them good.

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FOR A CYCLIST'S "KIT."

All cyclists who are up-to-date will carry a small-sized bottle of Abbey's Effervescent Salt in their "kit" this season. A teaspoonful of Abbey's Effervescent Salt in a tumbler of water makes a delicious and invigorating drink after a run. Sold by druggists everywhere.

In the quality of the sport last Saturday's championship race meet of the C. W.A., held at Brockton Point, Vancouver, was considerably inferior to former gatherings of the kind in the cycling history of the province. The track was the reverse of fast—indeed it was dangerous. Good time was in consequence an impossibility, while the light entry of riders for championship honors made the selection of the victor's easy. As anticipated, the laurels were for Hunter and Cameron of Wellington, who divided—Cameron taking the half-mile and Hunter the mile, although there was a general opinion that Cameron could have captured both events had he so elected. The surprise of he day came in he one mile for professionals, in which event Cotter (an amateur until the previous afternoon) beat out Swanson of Wellington for the place of honor from a field of seven. Sharick of Tacoma was the third man.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

From the free library 1,752 books have been loaned out during the month of June—633 to ladies and 819 to gentlemen. The greatest number issued in one day was 115, the average issue per day during the month being 67. Twenty-four new members, of whom 11 were ladies, were enrolled, and the city librarian reports the following new contributions to the library: "Canadian Men and Women of the Time," "Auld Lecht Idylls,, etc., "Oliver Twist," "Social Kaleidoscope—25 figures," "Naval Defence of Canada," "How Shall we Keep Sunday," "Laboratory Inland Revenue Department, 1898," "The Western Mail W. Australia Xmas Number," "Postmaster-General's Report, 1897," "Dairymen's Association Report B. C., 1896-7," "Minister of Mines Report B. C., 1897" and "Lands and Works Report B. C., 1897."

Stop that Cough! Take warning. It may lead to Consumption. A 25c. bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

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For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE SOOKE MEETING.

(Continued From Page Five.)

the Cassiar Central railway, Hon. Clifford Sifton had said, when the Yukon railway was before parliament, that the Cassiar Central terms were not nearly so favorable as those the Dominion had proposed to give Mackenzie & Mann. Yet the universal voice of British Columbia had been for that Yukon railway. The opposition were always carping but never suggested anything—in fact the opposition were merely a debating society. Mr. Hayward had spoken about the mortgage tax, but as a matter of fact was there such a thing? "Is there a man in this hall who is paying a mortgage tax?" asked Mr. McPhillips, looking round in the assemblage of farmers. "If there is, will he kindly rise?"

Nobody rose, and Mr. McPhillips said that he had failed yet to find a case where the mortgagor paid the tax. He spoke for a short time on the railway policy of the government and then referring to Mr. Joseph Martin said that while the opposition were trying to make out that the government was sectional it was in reality the opposition who were talking sectionalism. For example, Mr. Joseph Martin spoke of the government as "a Victoria concern," and Mr. Forster had objected to the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern because there was a provision for a ferry to connect Victoria with the Mainland. He would not refer to such things at all had it not been that the opposition raised the cry of sectionalism. There was absolutely nothing in the opposition platform outside of state ownership of railways, and he would be pleased if it could be demonstrated that there was anything else in the opposition policy than a rush for the treasury benches. He would, therefore, ask the electors to vote for the government candidates in Esquimalt district and to elect them just as Victoria was going to elect four government representatives. (Applause.)

Mr. Belyea, who spoke next, said that the C. P. R. had got the charter for the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern railway but would not build it to the coast.

Upon this Mr. McPhillips rose and showed by the Railway Aid bill that the subsidy could not be earned unless the road was built to the coast.

Mr. Belyea raised the stock opposition cry that the railway policy of the government had resulted in monopolies, that the E. & N. controlled the legislature and that the Island was in a state of stagnation. He wound up by predicting, amid roars of laughter, that the government would be defeated.

Mr. S. P. Mills spent some time in speaking about the railway policy and remarked that he was like Mr. Harris in favor of a light railway through to the north end of the Island by the West Coast, but the E. & N. would block their way into Victoria and through Sooke.

Hon. Mr. Pooley—They would make you a present of the right of way. I'll guarantee that. (Applause.)

Mr. Mills next remarked that Messrs. Pooley and Bullen had chartered the steamer to bring people from town to the meeting.

Hon. Mr. Pooley—That is untrue.

Mr. Mills remarked that he had come there himself to attack Mr. Pooley, but Mr. Bullen was not worthy of his steel. (Sarcastic laughter.)

Mr. F. C. Beaven followed Mr. Mills and spoke strongly in favor of the government. He had known Mr. Turner from a boy as an honest, upright man. Surely they would not change him for Mr. Martin. He recalled the history of the E. & N. and how Mr. Dunsmuir had only consented to build the road after much persuasion and because the whole of the people wanted it. Why the representatives of Victoria had gone to Mr. Dunsmuir and offered him $75,000 for a site for a terminus, but Mr. Dunsmuir had generously declined and told them to spend the money on a hospital or streets or some other work for the city. "Would that little fellow have done that?" asked Mr. Beaven, pointing to Mr. Mills, and the crowd laughed heartily at the retired opposition candidate.

Mr. Argyle spoke for some time from an opposition standpoint. The greater part of his remarks was occupied in regretting that the British Pacific was not built.

Mr. Eden, the last speaker, briefly advocated the government policy as the best one for the country, and asked the electors to vote for Messrs. Pooley and Bullen.

The hour was now getting so late that the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair and the singing of "God Save the Queen."

BAPTISTS TO MEET.

Second Annual Convention of British Columbia Baptists Opens this Morning.

The second annual convention of British Columbia Baptists will open in Calvary church this morning, and continue on Wednesday and Thursday. The programme for to-day's proceedings follows:

Morning Session.

9 a. m.—Devotional exercises, Pastor M. Van Sickle.

9:30 a. m.—Convention called (enrollment of delegates); report of Secretary, O. H. Cogswell, report of Treasurer, Wm. Marchant; election of officers and trustees; introduction of new pastors and visitors; address of welcome, Pastor R. W. Trotter; reply to address of welcome, Pastor H. C. Newcombe; address by Superintendent A. J. Vining; appointment of committees.

Afternoon Session.

2 p. m.—Meeting of home mission board; meeting of Sunday school committee; meeting of committee on temperance; meeting of committee on resolutions; meeting of committee on time, place and preacher.

4 p. m.—Meeting of educational board; meeting of foreign mission board, meeting of committee on literature.

Evening Session.

7:30 p. m.—Praise service, Pastor O. E. Kendall.

8 p. m.—Report of committee on Sunday schools, C. A. Schooley.

8:20 p. m.—Classification and examination of pupils, A. B. McNeill.

8:40 p. m.—Model primary class taught at convention, Mrs. Dr. Davies.

8:55 p. m.—The teacher prepared for work, D. J. Welsh.

9:05 p. m.—Preparation of the lesson, F. D. Gross.

9:15 p. m.—How to teach the lesson, O. H. Cogswell.

9:25 p. m.—Rewards of merit, W. H. Beatty.

9:35 p. m.—Open discussion.

Sure, Safe, Easy to Use.

Diamond Dyes are the popular dyes in every home of the civilized world. They are sure and reliable under all circumstances, giving the choicest, most brilliant and most lasting colors.

Diamond Dyes are the safest to use in the home; no poisonous ingredients to irritate the hands are ever used in the composition of these famed dyes. Common package dyes are largely composed of dangerous materials.

Diamond Dyes are so easy to use that a child can dye as successfully as a grown person. Beware of common and crude dyes sold for the sake of large profits. Insist upon having the Diamond Dyes and you will have happy results.

Have you Tried

Smoking Tobacco:

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are

Without a Rival

And have the LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World.

at all Drug Stores.

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"Alaska"

Mining Boot.

DESIGN REGISTERED MARCH, 1896. PATENTED JULY, 1894.

The "ALASKA" Mining Boot is made of the very best materials, and the patented corrugated edge protects the boots and doubles its life. It is made either with rubber or leather inner and outer soles. No other boot, at any price, is better than the "Alaska," and miners should ask their outfitters to show it to them. See that the name of manufacturers is stamped on inside of legging.

The Canadian Rubber Co.
Manufacturers,
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg.
Manufacturers also of
Camping Blankets, Air Pillows, Rubber Gloves, etc.

SUPPLIES For KLONDIKE

should include

BORDEN'S

Peerless Brand

EVAPORATED CREAM

UNSWEETENED

The high reputation for keeping quality is already well established; hence, no experiment.

NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK CO.

Estate of J. B. Harrison, Deceased

TENDERS.

Will be received up to noon on Monday, the 20th day of July, 1898, by the undersigned for the purchase of city lots Nos. 950 and 951, corner Montreal and Kingston streets, together with cottage and two 1½-story frame dwellings erected thereon, either as a whole or in part. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For full particulars apply to Lee & Fraser, 11 Trounce avenue, agents for executors J. B. Harrison estate.

..GLENORA..

The Terminus of the Cassiar Central Railway Co. on the Stikine River

The Company having acquired the whole of the land at Glenora has laid out a new Townsite and is now prepared to dispose of a limited number of lots.

These lots have been laid out in close proximity to the site of the Company's proposed Terminal Buildings and are in the most favourable situation.

Plans of Townsite and conditions of sale can be seen on application at the office of the Company, 34 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C. By order

ALBERT F. GRIFFITHS, Secretary.

June 14th, 1898.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I shall apply at the next sitting of the Court of License Commissioners, held in Victoria City, for a transfer of the license held by me of the Louvre Saloon, Johnson street, to John Parker and George Edmonds.

(Signed). MATHIAS ROWLAND.
Witness—JOHN F. DICKSON.

NOTICE

Behring Sea Award.

All persons claiming any portion of the amount awarded by the Behring Sea Commissioners in December, 1897, are requested to notify, in writing, Frederick Peters, Q. C., and E. V. Bodwell, Esquire, at the office of Mr. Peters, No. 32 Langley street, Victoria, B. C., within 14 days from this date, the notice to contain full particulars of the claim.

Dated at Victoria this 21st day of June, A. D. 1898.

By order of
THE HONORABLE THE MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES OF CANADA.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of the application of Lionel Barnet Joseph and Josephus Barnet Joseph, formerly of Victoria, but now of London, England, for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to Victoria Town Lots Nos. one hundred and nine (109), one hundred and ten (110), one hundred and eleven (111), one hundred and thirty-nine (139), two hundred and eighty-one (281), three hundred and eighty-seven (387), four hundred and eighteen (418), four hundred and fifty-two (452), four hundred and seventy-seven (477), four hundred and seventy-eight (478), five hundred and sixty-three (563), five hundred and seventy-three (573), five hundred and seventy-four (574), six hundred and fifty-six (656), six hundred and fifty-seven (657), six hundred and sixty-one (661), six hundred and sixty two (662), six hundred and sixty-three (663), six hundred and sixty-four (664), six hundred and sixty-eight (668), six hundred and sixty-nine (669), six hundred and seventy (670), six hundred and seventy-one (671), and all that piece or parcel of land situate in Esquimalt District, being portion of Suburban Lot Forty (40), on the Official Map of said District, commencing at a point 561 links from the northeasterly corner of said lot, thence running westerly along the northerly line of the said lot to the northwesterly corner thereof, thence at right angles southerly ten chains and a half to the southwesterly corner of the said lot, thence at right angles easterly to a point ninety-one links distant from the southeasterly corner of the said lot, thence at right angles northerly to the place of beginning, and which said piece of land contains three acres one rood and thirteen perches, more or less.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to issue a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above lands to Lionel Barnet Joseph and Josephus Barnet Joseph on the first day of October next, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person having an estate or interest therein, or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., June 29th, 1898.

NOTICE.

DECLARATION OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between E. M Lange and P. E. Lange, carrying on business as Lange & Co., jewellers, at 86 Douglas street, Victoria, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the said E. M. Lange retiring therefrom, and the business henceforth being carried on by the said P. E. Lange, who assumes all liabilities and assets. All parties having claims against the said firm are requested to send particulars of the same forthwith to the said P. E. Lange, and all parties indebted to the same are requested to call and settle their accounts. Any persons who have left watches or jewellery for repairs or otherwise are requested to call for same within one month from this date.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1898.

Witnesses: E. M. LANGE.
J. B. BALLENTINE. P. E. LANGE.
J. P. WALLS.

TOURISTS' RETREAT AND SANITARIUM

STEVENS HOTEL.

Fishing and shooting parties arranged for.
Cyclists' half-way house to Saanich.
The prettiest and healthiest spot in British Columbia.
Re-furnished and altered.
Six miles from town.
Table d'hote, a la carte, en suite.
The choicest wines, spirits and cigars.

Free Boats on the lake. Free Stabling

Horses Baited.

Special terms for families.
Stop-over from Saturday to Monday $2.50.
See time-table Sidney train, and get out at waterworks.
Telephone—"Waterworks."

EDWIN DAVIS, Prop.

RE ALEXANDER ORR,

DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that creditors and others having any claims against the estate of Alexander Orr, late of Victoria, British Columbia, who died on the 13th of May, 1898, and whose will has been proved by the Executors William Collister and William Russell, are hereby required to send in their claims to us on or before the 9th day of July, 1898, after which date the executors of the said will will distribute the assets of the testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate are required to pay the amount due by them to the executors forthwith.

Dated June 9th, 1898.

DAVIE, FOOLEY & LUXTON,
21 Bastion street, Victoria, Solicitors for the Executors.

Theodore Davie, Deceased

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Theodore Davie, late of the City of Victoria, Chief Justice, deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, to John B. McKilligan, Room 21, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, agent for Joseph Nicolaye and John Althoff, the executors of the will of the deceased, on or before the 23rd day of July next, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Theodore Davie amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they have then had notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said executors have not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 20th day of April, A.D., 1898.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Solicitors for the said Executors, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B. C.

Directors from San Salvator, Nicaragua and Honduras, assembled at Managua to formulate the constitution of the federal union, have elected Senor Angelo Urrat president.

TENDERS.

Highway Bridge Across the Thompson River at Kamloops, B. C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to and including the 31st day of may next, for the supply and delivering at the site of the works all the piles required in connection with the construction of the above bridge.

Tenders must be addressed to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner, and indorsed "Tender for Piles, Kamloops Bridge."

Tenders must be accompanied, as security for the due fulfilment of the work, by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the tender, made payable to the order of the undersigned, which will be forfeited if the successful tenderer fails to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenderers must also furnish the names of two sureties acceptable to the Department who are willing to execute a bond for the penal sum of two hundred dollars each for the due completion of the work.

Specifications can be seen on and after the tenth instant, at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Kamloops. Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the printed forms supplied.

The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department.
Victoria, B. C., 7th May, 1898. m8

Esquimalt District MEETINGS

THE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES

Hon. C. E. Pooley,

W. F. Bullen,

Will address the electors at the following places and dates:

ESQUIMALT—Blue Ribbon Hall, Wednesday, June 29, at 8 o'clock, p.m.

SOOKE—School House, Saturday, July 2nd, at 7 o'clock, p.m.

METCHOSIN—Agricultural Hall, Tuesday, 5th July, at 7 p.m.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

8th June, 1898.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint and declare that the following places for the nomination of Candidates for Election to the Legislative Assembly in the respective Electoral Districts, the names of which are set opposite such places, that is to say:

Electoral District.	Place of Nomination.
Alberni	Government Office, Alberni.
Cowichan	Court House, Duncan.
Esquimalt	School House, Esquimalt.
Victoria, North	Court House, Vesuvius Bay, S. S. I.
Victoria, South	School House, Royal Oak.
Victoria City	Market Place.
Cassiar	Government Office, Pt. Simpson.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

In the Matter of the Official Administrator's Act, and in the Matter of the Goods of James Carmichael McKee, Deceased Intestate.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Mr. Justice Irving, bearing date the eighteenth day of June, 1898, I was appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the above-named deceased.

Persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to send me particulars thereof on or before the 18th day of July, A. D. 1898, and all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

W. MONTEITH,
Official Administrator.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Electoral Districts of Victoria City, South Victoria and Esquimalt, and the Land Districts, of Rupert, Sayward, Quatsino Coast, Queen Charlotte Islands, North Saanich, and parts of Barclay and Clayoquot.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Revenue Tax and all taxes levied under the "Assessment Act," are now due for the year 1898. Assessed taxes are collectible at the following rates, viz—

If paid on or before June, 1898:—

Three-fifths of one per cent. on real propert
Two and one-half per cent. on assessed valu of wild land.
One-half one per cent. on personal property.

On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars the following rates namely, upon such excess of income, when the same is not more than ten thousand dollars, one per cent; when such excess is over ten thousand dollars, and not more than twenty thousand dollars, one and one-quarter of one per cent. when such excess is over twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half of one per cent.

If paid on or after the 1st July, 1898,

Four-fifths of one per cent. on real property.
Three per cent. on the assessed value of wild land.
Three-fourths of one per cent. on personal property.

On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars the following rates, namely, upon such excess, when the same is not more than ten thousand dollars, one and one quarter of one per cent; when such excess is over ten thousand dollars and not more than twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half of one per cent.; when such excess is over twenty thousand dollars, one and three-fourths of one per cent.

Revenue Tax, $3 00 per capita (Victoria City xcepted).

Victoria, B. C., January 6th, 1898.

C. BOOTH,
Assessor and Collector.

PREPARE FOR WINTER

Before the fall rush is on, by leaving your order for any kind of

CAPENTER WORK

General Repairs, Store and Office Fittings, or Weather Strips, with

J. P. BURGESS,

Carpenter and Builder
10 Broughton St.

YOUR CHAIR IDEAS

In selecting new Chairs for your home there are two points to consider, one is beauty, the other comfort, these are the most important features of the lines of a large assortment of Chairs just received which we are now showing. Another important feature is the low price at which we are offering them.

Also a carload of the latest styles of Furniture, 23 crates of new Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Carpet and Linoleums, etc.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect them and compare prices.

THE B.C. FURNITURE CO.,
JACOB SEHL, Manager

HYGIENE OF THE MOUTH AND STOMACH.

The great importance of attention to the Hygiene of the mouth and stomach is insisted upon by the Medical Profession. No better means can be adopted than the regular use of about a wineglassful of "Apenta" Water on first rising in the morning.

The mouth should be rinsed with it before drinking.

"APENTA"

THE BEST LAXATIVE.

OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.

MACONOCHIE'S

RATIONS

THE Food for all Mining, Exploring and Touring Parties.

Maconochie's Patent Army and Navy Rations are a combination of choice Meat and Vegetables, forming a substantial, nutritious, and savoury meal, which can be eaten hot or cold. Hot in a few minutes.

MACONOCHIE'S FOODS ARE THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,

- - London, ENGLAND.

Manufacturers of Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Bottled Fruits, Jelly Tablets, &c. Potted Meats, Pates and Camp Pies, Soups, Sausages, &c.

139 GOLD MEDALS AND HIGHEST AWARDS.

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

NEAVE'S FOOD

IN 1-lb. PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

EXTENSIVELY USED ON THE MINING CAMPS OF AUSTRALIA and in SOUTH AFRICA.

A Large Amount of Nourishment in a Portable Form.

WILL KEEP Indefinitely, Not Affected by Damp.

"Contains all the elements of food in an easily digested form."—DR. GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

"This Food may be used with advantage by persons of all ages."—SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Manufacturers, FORDINGBRIDGE, England.

"SELECT & OLD BLENDED GLENLIVET"

WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKIES

ARE THE BEST OBTAINABLE, THE BEST ON EARTH AND THE BEST TO DRINK; AS THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE, WELL MATURED AND DISTILLED FROM PURE MALT.

JAMES WATSON & Co LTD. DISTILLERS DUNDEE.

AGENTS: JOHN EARSMAN & Co., 100 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

THE BEST .... BEST ....

Without exception is manufactured by THE OKANAGAN FLOUR MILLS CO., OF ARMSTRONG, B.C.

A Home Institution. If you want satisfaction use

O.K. BRANDS OF FLOUR

Hungarian—xxxx—Strong Bakers Graham—Whole Wheat—Best Pastry, Etc.

FAMILY FLOUR

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR VICTORIA, B.C.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

...LAKESIDE HOTEL...

Cowichan Lake

THE FINEST RESORT IN B.C.

"THE FLY FISHING"

Both in the River and Lake is unequaled in the province

Stage Leaves Duncan's E. & N. Railway Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Price Bros. - - - Props

ED. LINES, general scavenger, 36 Yates street. Yards etc., cleaned. Orders left at Geo. Munro's, 80 Government street; Spear Bros., Corner Douglas and Yates; or Hibben and Gordon, corner Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to.

PABST BOHEMIAN

From Milwaukee. The finest Bee the world ever produced, on draught at the . . . .

Bank Exchange,

The coolest, cleanest, and cheapest Restaurant in the city. Never close

.....HOTEL AUSTRALIAN....

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

Furnished Rooms by day or week, hot and cold baths. Ladies' drawing room, office upstairs.

MARTIN IS SHOWN UP

Mr. McPhillips Gives Some Startling Facts on Fighting Joe's Past Record.

The Would Be Premier From Manitoba and His Utterances on Annexation.

A Noisy Meeting Which Gave Promise at One Time of a Row.

There certainly was a hot time in the old town last night when Mr. A. E. McPhillips on the platform at A. O. U. W. hall gave the public the benefit of Mr. Joseph Martin's past record and showed up the public history of the man who has lately come to British Columbia and already thinks that he is cut out for the position of Premier of this province and can show the people here how things ought to be run. Mr. Martin has been charged with being an annexationist and doubtless it was this that decided his backers to celebrate the Fourth of July by having this meeting. Mr. George Riley presided, and at his back on the platform were a number of the leading oppositionists. The hall was jammed full of people for government and oppositionists were gathered there to see the fun and each to cheer on his favorite in the contest. At one time it looked as if a general row would ensue, for when Mr. Martin indulged in some particularly offensive personal abuse of Mr. McPhillips, Mr. D. R. Ker rose to protest and then Mr. John Macmillan was seen to get up and wave his hands frantically in Mr. Ker's direction, though not a word could be heard. A policeman came in and quieted a wild-eyed Martinite who made as if he wanted to annihilate Mr. Ker and then quiet was restored temporarily. At eight o'clock Mr. Riley, the opposition candidates, Mr. Martin and a few others took their seats on the platform and waited, as the proceedings were not commenced till half past eight, the time for which the meeting had been called.

At that hour Mr. McPhillips entered the hall and there was a tremendous cheer as he walked up the hall towards the platform. "Give him another," shouted some one and there was another rouser which so incensed some of the adherents of the opposition that they began to howl dissent.

The chairman, Mr. Riley, made a great show of asking that Mr. McPhillips be given a fair hearing. He evidently knew that the government side were quite prepared to give every one a fair show. When he went on to say that the meeting was apparently overwhelmingly in favor of Mr. Martin such a storm of "No, no," went up that it was several minutes before the chairman could finish his opening remarks.

Mr. McPhillips was then introduced and a volley of cheers went up for him. In opening he said he knew of no code of public debate that required a man to be summoned to repeat a speech he had already made on the public platform and he refused to be driven into that position. (Cheers and some hisses.) He was here though ready to justify all that he had said concerning Mr. Martin. He had made no statement that was not a fair criticism of a man in public life and he had dealt in no personalities. He had simply dealt with Mr. Martin's career as a public man and of his actions when he occupied a position of trust as attorney-general of Manitoba. Properly speaking he had a perfect right to decline to deliver a public speech a second time for the benefit of Mr. Martin. Was Mr. Martin so high a personage, an Emperor of Japan or China that he had to bow before him? (Laughter and applause and some opposition hisses).

Mr. Riley, the chairman, interjected a remark here which led Mr. McPhillips to express surprise and ask that the chairman be neutral, for he had not been accustomed at a public meeting to a chairman who made remarks aside when the speaker was talking.

This caused prolonged applause and when the chairman rose to ask for order a storm broke out that kept him from being heard. He wanted Mr. McPhillips to get a good hearing, he said, or he would retire from the chair.

Cries of "retire" were raised, but Mr. Riley sat down again and held his position.

When the chairman was seated quiet was restored and Mr. McPhillips remarked that he thought Mr. Martin ought to have spoken first. That gentleman who so lately had come here to rule this province (laughter) should be forced to his feet to explain the policy or the so-called policy of the party of which he was so nearly leader. (More laughter and counter applause.)

"Where did you come from?" asked a voice.

Mr. McPhillips promptly replied that he was not a new-comer here. He had been in the province for eight years before he had come out as a public candidate.

"You'll get in, too, Mac," shouted a voice and a storm of applause broke out.

Mr. McPhillips went on to say that he had accepted the challenge to show that he was ready now and at any time to state and reiterate what were fair comments on a man's public career. Mr. Martin, as they well knew, had been attorney-general of Manitoba and also railway commissioner of that province. There came before him among other things the disallowance policy of the Dominion government. While that was opposed to the united voice of Manitoba Mr. Martin went to Ottawa to discuss the question with the Dominion government and while there Mr. Martin expressed sentiments which he felt certain no Canadian could in any way comment or accede to. It pained Mr. McPhillips to think that any man who claimed to be a Britisher, and who occupying the high position of an officer of the crown should not bear fealty to the crown and that such a man should be willing to give voice to the sentiments that he would read. These sentiments came out in the course of a public trial and must be treated as made under oath. Mr. Martin was asked by Mr. Hazel, one of the counsel in the case. (Opposition laughter.)

The gentlemen who laughed had not all the laugh on their side, they would find. (A Voice—Not by a jugful.)

On the trial of the case of the Queen vs. Luxton, wherein Mr. Martin in the name of the Crown was seeking to convict Mr. Luxton on a charge of libel Mr. Martin made the following statement in answer to Mr. Hagel, who was examining him as to words used at a dinner at the Russell House while he was there on the disallowance question and while he was the Attorney-General of Manitoba:

Mr. Hagel—I understand that there was quite a little difference at the Russell and you said that unless you got rid of disallowance the people of Manitoba would be annexed to the United States or something to that effect.

Answer—I remember having dined at the Russell with Mr. Burgess.

Question—You spoke about annexation and said you were an out and out annexationist.

Answer—Very likely I did.

Question—And after that did Mr. Greenway see Sir John Macdonald about disallowance?

Answer—He did.

Question—Were you not led to understand that after that statement Sir John Macdonald would not talk to you?

Answer—I went to see him several times.

Mr. Martin being permitted to explain said. "As to the conversation with Mr. Burgess he told Mr. Burgess that the people were getting wild about the disallowance question and were becoming annexationists.

Those were the words Mr. Martin used, went on Mr. McPhillips. When Mr. Martin was asked if he said he was an out and out annexationist he answered "Very likely I did." (Sensation.) That was the language of a man who a few weeks previously had been sworn in as attorney-general of Manitoba. Mr. McPhillips would ask as he would ask of any Canadians if this language was becoming on the lips of any Canadian and especially of one who had sworn to serve Her Majesty. (Applause.) Was it not enough, too, if he was an annexationist to speak for himself and not besmirch the loyalty of all the people of Manitoba. (Prolonged applause.) If Mr. Martin had annexationist sentiments let him keep them in his own bosom and not defame as loyal a province as there was under the British flag. (Applause.) As to Mr. Martin and the Northern Pacific railway scandal, Mr. McPhillips said that the verdict of the jury in the case against the Free Press had gone against Mr. Martin and though the Supreme court decided that Mr. Martin was entitled to a second trial, Mr. Martin had never asked for that second trial.

On the same trial Mr. Roblin, then a member of the Liberal party and a member of the Legislature of Manitoba, gave his evidence as to a conversation had with Mr. Kendricks, chief engineer of the Northern Pacific railway, who was also called as a witness on the same trial on behalf of Mr. Martin. Touching the deal about the Manitoba Central, Mr. Roblin states in his evidence that Mr. Kendricks after coming out of Mr. Martin's office, said to him, "Roblin, the government is our meat." I asked him what he meant. "Well," said he, "we can do better with the government than you can. We can get more out of them." I said that was not possible, because the statute provided that the guarantee given to a railway could only be $5,000 a mile and we had that sum guaranteed to us.

Mr. Roblin, Mr. McPhillips explained, was one of the directors of the Manitoba Central railway, whose franchises the Northern Pacific were acquiring for the purpose of perfecting their Manitoba connections.

Kendricks replied: "You are not as old a railroader as I am, Mr. Roblin, or you would know how these things are done." He said: "Yesterday was not the first time I met Mr. Martin; he was at our car, bright and early yesterday morning." I said it was not possible. He said he was there.

Mr. McPhillips laid stress on this action of Mr. Martin in going down to the car early in the morning and then later in the day allowing himself to be introduced to the same gentleman as if he had never seen them before. In private life a man could do as he liked, but in public life was there in that action of Mr. Martin's a frankness that should have existed in not letting the premier know that he had made this early morning visit? All these things were well known to lawyers. (Laughter.) "Just permit me and I think the laugh will be on my side," went on Mr. McPhillips. These things were well known to lawyers because lawyers search out all the circumstances and use these surrounding circumstances and facts to build up a case upon. "I think the laugh is on my side now," said Mr. McPhillips, "because a lawyer must not pass over these details, but seize upon them to drive home the whole indictment." (Applause.) All of these things were worthy of comment and not to be passed over. When Mr. Martin went into the witness box and made the statements he did, all these circumstances were worthy of comment. Colonel Scoble was also a witness on that trial, he had accompanied Mr. Martin and Mr. Greenway to Ottawa to discuss with Sir John Macdonald the disallowance matter and on their way back on the railway train, upon which were Mr. Greenway and Mr. Martin, Mr. Greenway said to Col. Scoble, as stated in his evidence on that trial: "He (Greenway) told me that Martin had proved by his intemperate conduct that he was not fit to keep the position of attorney-general and that he (Greenway) would make it his business to get rid of him as soon as he could. He told me that he was a man without a conscience and would stick at nothing to gain his own ends." To Mr. Roblin also Mr. Greenway said as sworn to by Roblin on that trial, "Martin is not fit to be an attorney-general, and I will get rid of him as soon as I can. I am just giving him rope enough to hang himself, that being the easiest way to get rid of him."

Roars of laughter greeted the remarks of Mr. Greenway about Mr. Martin. Mr. McPhillips, when quiet was restored, said he had only collected these statements when challenged to come here and discuss at large Mr. Martin's public career. He was giving them facts for he had to either criticize or commend Mr. Martin, but he was so weighed down with the facts that he could not commend that gentleman. (Applause.) He was here because he was put in the position of either accepting the challenge or having the opposition say he was afraid. He felt he had the support of the free and independent electorate behind him. (Roars of applause.) Mr. Luxton (opposition laughter.) When he mentioned Mr. Luxton, Mr. McPhillips told the laughers, he mentioned a man who had done much to build up Manitoba, a man who was entitled to have his name written in letters of gold on the pages of Manitoba's history.

At this juncture Senator Templeman entered and the Liberals present applauded.

Mr. McPhillips remarked that he was very much pleased to hear Senator Templeman applauded because it showed that all did not think the senate was a useless body. If he was to believe some of the press some people thought that the senate ought to be done away with. (Laughter.) Well, Mr. Luxton at the trial of which he had spoken made the following statutory declaration:

"I, William Fisher Luxton, of the city of Winnipeg, in the County of Selkirk, journalist, do solemnly declare:

"1. That during the second week of August, 1888, a few days after the Honorable Joseph Martin's return from New York in connection with the agreement between the provincial government and the Northern Pacific Railway Company and after the publication in the newspapers of the said agreement as published and before it had been ratified by the legislature, the said Martin called upon me and he then asked me to name specifically some of the objections I had to the said agreement; whereupon I named as one the provision for $500 per mile for organization expenses, etc., etc., and asked him how such a provision as that could be justified; his answer in substance was that no enterprise of this kind is ever put through with the promoter's making something for themselves and he admitted that said $500 per mile provision was for the benefit of the promoter's in this instance."

Mr. Martin presumably then was a promoter for he immediately afterwards became a director of that company.

It was upon the statement about this $500 a mile, this securing secret service fund that was to be paid out without comment, that Mr. Luxton objected. Mr. Martin, however, persevered to the end and this agreement became a matter of contract against the best interests of Manitoba.

The opposition people did not seem to like this exposition of Mr. Martin's past career and tried to stop Mr. McPhillips. He, however, said he was there to answer to an indictment at large and he was going to do it. (Applause.) He was only giving them what the public records said. In the court where the libel case brought by Mr. Martin was tried first in Winnipeg the jury found a verdict for the defendant company. It was felt that the trial could not be accepted in all its parts and went up to the Supreme court of Canada. But in granting a new trial Mr. Justice Patterson had said:

"A good deal of evidence was given on the part of the defense in direct support of the charge of corrupt dealing by the plaintiff. This evidence consisted chiefly, and, it may be said, altogether of conversations with the plaintiff sworn to by Mr. Luxton, the managing director of the defending company, and by other witnesses, and amounting, if believed to have taken place as stated, to an express admission by the plaintiff that the design of the $500 a mile provision was to provide money for use, either personally or as members of a political party, by himself and others."

Mr. McPhillips had not volunteered to enter into all these minutiae, but at the demand of the opposition he was forced to do so. Mr. Martin at Wellington stated that the Free Press apoligized for this statement and paid the costs and that was why the case was not brought to a second trial. There were apologies and apologies. It was Mr. Luxton who went into the witness box and other witnesses pledged their names to the truth of these statements and not one of these men had even made an apology, and when Mr. Martin, with the same wonderful talent he had in introducing this $500 a mile clause and by the agency of people to the eye of a lawyer acting as his agents bought out enough stock to control the paper, Mr. Luxton was hurled from his editorial chair. It was not a free and independent voice, but the voice of a muffled and suborned press that apologized to Mr. Martin and paid the costs. (Applause.) Mr. McPhillips read the story of how Mr. Macdonald, one of the shareholders, had been approached to sell his stock for this purpose. The dismissal of Mr. Luxton was brought about later and Mr. Martin had the hardihood to gloat over the fact —(Sensation)—that Mr. Luxton was driven out of the seat where he upheld the battles of the people of Manitoba. (Cries of "Time," and counter cries of "Go on! go on!"

Quiet was restored and Mr. McPhillips said that he was there at the invitation of Mr. Riley. Yet he could see that though he kept in direct touch of his subject some of his hearers did not like to hear what he said. In conclusion he said that all enjoying the benefits of freedom should be loyal to the Queen who was at the head of this great Empire. (Prolonged applause.) It was not permitted for one to come before the electorate and to have stated without explanation that he was an annaxationist.

"Mr. Martin can explain that," said some one amid an uproar.

"This gentleman says Mr. Martin can explain," finished up Mr. McPhillips, "but I say it is impossible of explanation." Tremendous applause.)

Three cheers were called for McPhillips and given with a will.

Mr. Riley wanted to ask Mr. McPhillips if he had had a fair hearing.

Mr. McPhillips left it in the hands of the meeting to say.

Mr. Riley had wanted, he said, to get the admission from Mr. McPhillips, because he would see in the Colonist in the morning that Mr. McPhillips had not had a fair hearing.

This attempt of Mr. Riley to cover up the fact that Mr. McPhillips had been constantly interrupted by oppositionists was greeted with roars of laughter.

Mr. Joseph Martin, amid mingled hisses, hewls and cheers, was introduced next. He had listened to Mr. McPhillips' speech, and while he knew what Mr. McPhillips had tried to suggest, he failed to hear any direct charge against him. (Uproar.) He had heard that Mr. Kendricks said the government of Manitoba was "his meat," but that was no charge against him. There was no charge against him either, in his going to that car in the early morning. Then, as to his being introduced to the party later in the day, there was nothing wrong. (Cries of "Oh" and hisses and "How about annexation?") Mr. McPhillips had failed to put into plain words the charge which he had made, and was too cowardly to put it into words. (Shouts and hisses.) The charge was that he had made such arrangements with the Northern Pacific that he could get public money into his pocket. (A voice—"You bet," and laughter.) Mr. Martin went on to say that if the charges were true, he should be in the penitentiary. (Applause.) This was not the first time these charges were made against him They had been made by Mr. Luxton two years ago, and he would deal with Mr. McPhillips as he did with Mr. Luxton. (Cries of dissent and counter cries.) Mr. Martin then referred to the fight over the railway question in Manitoba. The Manitoba Southern was formed to be an intermediary with the Northern Pacific. Mr. Kendrick, the chief engineer, and Mr. McNaught came to Winnipeg, and the government decided to make a deal direct with the Northern Pacific, instead of the other company, who had represented falsely that they had an arrangement with the government. He had gone down in the morning, and found there Mr J. W. Taylor, the United States consul, and what occurred there was before Mr. Taylor. As to the next story he could say nothing, because he knew nothing about it The government entered into a contract with the Northern Pacific, and the $500 a mile was a leeway allowed to the railway company to spend without accounting for it. Afterwards it transpired that the reason that the N. P. R. wanted this was to pay the Manitoba Central people. If the government had wanted a steal, why did they not give the whole amount to the road? (Applause and counter cries.) It was not till after the contract became law that there was any boodling about it. (A voice—"It's true, too.") The clause was he admitted, put in at the request of the promoters, and the government appointed himself and Mr. Jones, the provincial treasurer, as directors. As to his formal introduction again to the railway men on the afternoon he had been at the car, that was because the Americans are very polite, and as he had not seen them for several hours, he shook hands with them. (Laughter.) As to the libel suits, he had taken proceedings in order that the matter of the charges by the Free Press should be enquired into. The criminal libel suit against Mr. Luxton failed. He then took out civil proceedings against the Free Press, but the Free Press had put difficulties in the way by not admitting publication.

Mr. McPhillips—"Did the Province do it here?"

After the Supreme court allowed a new trial, Mr. Martin continued, he had not gone on with the matter. Mr. McPhillips had come crawling here——

(This observation was greeted with shouts of "Take it back! Take it back!" and when Mr. Martin tried to speak, there were shouts that kept him from being heard. In the midst of this Mr. D. R. Ker and Mr. John McMillan rose in the audience and were seen to gesticulate, but owing to the uproar could not be heard. Another man ran at Mr. Ker, and a policeman had to come and restore order. Mr. Martin next said he had been kept from speaking at another meeting at Johns Bros.' hall by Mr. McPhillips and Mr. Ker howling.

Upon this Mr. McPhillips indignantly jumped up and denied the statement.

Order was at last restored, and Mr. Martin said that he had not gone on with the trial because the principals had come and apologized to him, and offered to pay the costs. Mr. Luxton had refused to apologize, and was discharged by the owners of the paper. After hearing this matter explained, could they see any reason why it should have been introduced into this campaign? (Cries of "Yes" and "No.") Mr. Martin went on to say that he would not have mentioned his past record unless someone else had brought it up.

"What about annexation?" asked a voice.

"I really would have forgotten that," said Mr. Martin, "had my attention not been called to it. If someone invited me to dinner—say Mr. Ker——"

A deep voice—"He would not do it." (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. Martin said that if when he was dining with three of four friends, any part of their private conversation should be repeated, could anyone say he should be convicted publicly as to what occurred at such a private party? (Cries of "Yes.") At a private dinner in Ottawa, Mr. Ellis passed their table, and someone made the remark that he was an annexationist. He had then said, "If the Dominion continued its policy of oppression against Manitoba, the people of Manitoba would all be annexationists." If the Dominion had persisted, there would have been worse than annexation—there would have been civil rebellion." He asserted that Mr. Greenway had denied to him that he had ever said that he was unfit to be attorney-general, or that he was giving him (Mr. Martin) enough rope to hang himself. Indeed, Mr. Martin told the audience that the government of Manitoba was sorry he had resigned. If he could establish the same reputation here as he did in Manitoba, he felt that his time would not be lost.

This closed Mr. Martin's speech, and there were cries raised for Mr. Hagel, but Mr. Alexander Wilson quickly moved a vote of thanks to the chair, and the meeting closed with cheers for the government candidates and for the oppositionists.

Political Notes.

Mr. F. L. Carter-Cotton, as quasi-leader of the indefinitely constructed opposition party, is devoting a considerable portion of his platform speeches to comments upon the utterly unreliable character of the political news furnished by the daily press. Mr. Cotton, as editor of the News-Advertiser, is surely a well-qualified critic, for assuredly there could be nothing less worthy of acceptance than the political reports appearing in his own paper. As an illustration, there is a special report published in its issue of the 30th June, referring to a joint gathering of government and opposition supporters at Nakusp the previous evening. According to the News-Advertiser, the speakers were Mr. Cotton, Mr. White, Premier Turner and Mr. J. M. Kellie. As a matter of fact, Mr. White had left Nakusp the evening previous to attend the Dominion Day sports at Trout Lake, and Mr. Cotton was at the time of the meeting on his way back to the Coast to fight a losing battle for his own seat in Vancouver. There is a very strong probability that the report in question was written by the editor of the News-Advertiser himself before the change of plans took him away, and that he forgot to cancel by wire what he had sent on by mail. As to the meeting, all who attended it will agree that there was no room for doubt as to the sentiments of the people of Nakusp on the issues before them. There was but one Kellie supporter in the audience apparently—and he was scarcely accountable for his actions.

Premier Turner arrived home on Sunday evening from a tour through Westminster, Kootenay and Yale districts, in every part of which he has been enthusiastically received, and in all of which he finds the prospects bright for the candidates carrying the banner of the government. During the two and a half weeks of his absence from home the Premier has addressed meetings daily, and sometimes two meetings in a day, travelling and working practically day and night. He is, despite the hard work, looking well, cheerful and confident. He may, as the opposition say, be crowned with the snowy locks of honorable age, but his capacity for work is no less than it was years ago, and even the young and vigorous spokesmen of the enemy find it a difficult matter to keep up with the programme of work that the leader of the government sets for them. To-day the Premier and Mr. McPhillips speak at 10 in the morning at Fulford harbor; in the afternoon at 2:30 they will be at Sidney; and in the evening they are to address the electors of Metchosin.

In Kootenay the orators of the opposition are making the battle entirely upon sectional issues—will the Teslin lake railway benefit Kootenay? Should the capital be at Victoria or in Kootenay? Why should Kootenay be entitled to less representation in the legislature in proportion to population than Alberni or Esquimalt? Why should the metalliferous mine worker pay a license fee and the coal miner be exempt? Each point raised has been successfully refuted by Premier Turner in the course of his trip, but the mere fact of dependence being placed on such tactics indicates the exceeding weakness of the opposition cause in the district that was once the stronghold of the opponents of the Turner administration.

Mr. Kellie has told the electors of his riding in Kootenay that should the opposition of to-day be fortunate enough to become the government party after the 9th inst., and not immediately remodel the representation of the province in the legislature, as well as the taxation system, in a manner suiting his (Mr. Kellie's) views on the subject, he is ready to desert the party of his present allegiance, as he has diverse and sundry other parties in the course of his variegated political career. All of which is to be taken as merely indicative that Mr. Kellie is training for another of his famous political somersaults.

Premier Turner has been directing the attention of the voters of the Slocan to the chameleon-like attributes of Mr. J. M. Kellie, who has again sought their suffrages—this time as an oppositionist. First, he says, Mr. Kellie is an independent—then he is a straight government man—now he is for the opposition. He is indeed a political chameleon—now red, now green, now blue. As a matter of fact it is blue Mr. Kellie is just at present—very, very blue.

W. R. Robertson, the government candidate for Cowichan, is in the city. He says the prospects of his election are brightening every day.

Carrall McGregor, son of Mr. A. McGregor, the government candidate for Nanaimo city, came down yesterday. The government supporters, he says, are confident of retaining Nanaimo.

To the Editor: As one who attended the meeting at Sooke last Saturday night, I wish to deny the report of that meeting that appeared in the Times. If the rest of the Times' reports are as libellous and as untruthful as that in the Times on Monday night, I feel I am only performing my duty by warning the people of British Columbia against believing anything that appears in that paper. As regard the excursion, the Times reaches a climax of fabrication hitherto unobtainable in the history of that lying, irresponsible sheet. But what can you expect from a paper that libels the British troops?

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

The artistic success, "As You Like It," to-night. Oak Bay park. *

DROWNED AT ESQUIMALT.

Lighthouse Keeper Dare Falls Out of His Boat and Dies After Rescue Comes.

On Sunday evening Joseph Dare, keeper of the Esquimalt lighthouse, was drowned in the harbor as he was proceeding homeward in a small boat. He left the public landing about 5 o'clock in a small boat. He had been drinking, and was under the influence of liquor at the time he started out. After proceeding about half a mile he lost an oar, and in trying to recover it, fell overboard. Capt. McCallum's little son noticed the man in the water and summoned his father, who, with another gentleman, put out to the rescue. Though they got Dare into the boat and brought him ashore, he was too far gone to recover, and died in spite of every effort of Dr. Kirker and his assistants at the Naval hospital. Dare was about 60 years of age, and leaves a wife and child. He has been in charge of the lighthouse for the past 12 or 14 years.

MONDAY'S BALL GAMES.

At Pittsburg—First game, Pittsburg, 9; St. Louis, 1; 2nd game, Pittsburg, 7; St. Louis, 12.

At Cincinnati—1st game, Cincinnati, 9; Louisville, 4; 2nd game, Cincinnati, 11; Louisville, 7.

At Washington—1st game, Washington, 3; Brooklyn, 4; 2nd game, Washington, 9; Brooklyn, 5.

At Chicago—1st game, Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 11; 2nd game, Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 3.

At New York—1st game, New York, 5; Boston, 6; 2nd game, Boston, 10; New York, 3.

At Baltimore—1st game, Baltimore, 12; Philadelphia, 5; 2nd game, Baltimore, 9; Philadelphia, 2.

THE LADRONES ANNEXED.

Troops for Manila Called There on Business—The Basis of Germany's Coming Plain.

Manila, July 1, via Hong Kong, July 4.—The United States troops on the transports City of Sydney, City of Pekin and Australia, convoyed by the United States cruiser Charleston, arrived off Cavite at 9 o'clock yesterday evening, after an uneventful voyage.

On the way here the Charleston called at Guahan, the largest of the Ladrone islands, a group in the Pacific which belonged to Spain, took possession of the whole group, made prisoners of Governor-General Masina, his staff and the entire military force, and raised the stars and stripes over the ruins of Santa Cruz fort, in the harbor of San Luis Dapre.

The troops are in good condition. The only loss was Private Hutchinson, of the First Oregon, who died on the City of Sydney June 20, and was buried at sea on the 21st.

In addition to the Spanish governor of the Ladrones, the Charleston brought 50 soldiers as prisoners of war to Cavite.

The gunboat McCullough captured the Spanish gun vessel Leyte. Admiral Dewey offered to parole the crew, but they declined, because they feared to be court-martialled and shot.

Hong Kong, July 4.—The United States despatch boat Senfro, which arrived here early this morning from Cavite with the report that the American troops arrived at Cavite on June 30, report also that Admiral Dewey, when the Senfro left on July 1st, was planning to attack Manila with the fleet and troops on July 4th.

Shanghai, July 4.—It is reported here on good authority that Germany has arranged a concession for a port in the Philippines ante-dating the present situation there.

Band concert and "As You Like It," Oak Bay park to-night. *

A most enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at the Agricultural hall, Saanichton. Hon. Mr. Eberts spoke for upwards of two hours and was attentively listened to. Mr. Yates and Mr. Belyea delivered short addresses, after which Mr. Eberts replied speaking for another hour. It was after one o'clock when the meeting adjourned.

Catarrh Cured. A clear head and sweet breath secured with Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. We sell six bottles for $3 and guarantee an absolute cure. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

It has been practically arranged that the Prince of Wales and the Princess will represent Victoria R. and I. at the coronation of the young and most desirable Queen of Holland. The Prince will arrive at Amsterdam from Homburg, while the Princess will come from Denmark. The festivals will be attended by the Grand Duke Serglus and the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, representing the Czar, while Wilhelm II. will be represented by the Prince and Princess Albert of Prussia.

Men's fine business suits, $4.75, 6.75, 8.75. Fine English Sweaters, $1, 1.50, 2.75, 3.00. B. Williams & Co.

The First Hill You Strike

will make you wish your mount was a Red Bird.

Almost any old wheel will run fast enough down hill.

It is on the uphill part of the journey that the easy running qualities tell.

In Red Bird Special Bearings the balls never come in contact with each other.

They are separated by a ball retaining cage and each ball runs in a space by itself.

The result is there is an entire absence of friction, and climbing hills becomes the merest child's play,

The GOOLD BICYCLE CO., Ltd BRANTFORD, ONT.

ONIONS & PLIMLEY, Agents, VICTORIA, B.C.

SHAFTER TAKES A REST

Santiago so Strongly Defended That Americans Retire to Await Reinforcements.

The City in Sore Straits and a Thousand Dead and Dying Spaniards Within the Walls.

Blanco Reports That the Gallant Defence Was Made Against Tremendous Odds.

(From Monday's War Extra.)

Washington, July 3.— The following despatch from General Shafter was received to-day and made public in the White House:

"Camp near Sevilla, Cuba, July 3.—We have the town well invested on the north and east but with a very thin line. Upon approaching it we find it of such a character and the defense so strong that it will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present force. Our losses up to date will aggregate a thousand, but the list has not yet been made.

"But little sickness outside of exhaustion from heat and exertion of the battle of the day before yesterday, and the almost constant fire which is kept up on the trenches. Wagon road to the rear is kept up with some difficulty on account of rains, but will be able to use it for the present. General Wheeler is seriously ill and probably will have to go to the rear to-day. General Young also is very ill, confined to his bed. General Hawkins was slightly injured in the foot during a sortie the enemy made last night, which was handsomely repulsed. The behavior of the troops was magnificent.

"General Garcia reports that he holds the railroad and has been burning bridges, also that General Pando has arrived at Palmaer; and that the French consul with about four hundred French citizens came into his lines yesterday from Santiago. Have decided to treat them with courtesy.

(Signed) "SHAFTER, Major-General."

Secretary Alger sent the following reply to General Shafter:

"The President directs me to say that you have the gratitude and thanks of the nation for the brilliant and effective work of your noble army on Friday, July 1st. The sturdy valor and heroism of officers and men thrill the American people with pride. The country mourns the brave men who fell in battle. They have added new names to our roll of heroes.

"R. A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War."

Secretary Alger when asked what course was to be pursued in view of General Shafter's report of the conditions at Santiago said the government did not intend to make any of its plans public and give the enemy an opportunity to know what was intended. It is understood that General Shafter will receive further instructions. War department officials have been in conference at the White House.

All of General Shafter's despatches were not made public, for reasons of expediency. It is understood he will withdraw to the hills near the sea and await reinforcements which will be sent as soon as possible. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn is now busy arranging for transports.

General Miles said the result at Santiago appears to be a drawn battle. He also said that the withdrawal of General Shafter to the highlands of Siboney near the sea, would be temporary enabling the troops to rest and prepare for future work. General Shafter would probably give up El Caney and the plain not far from Santiago.

Washington, July 3.—General Shafter's despatch was filed at noon to-day after a lull of nearly thirty-six hours in the official information from the field. At first, when it became known that the American commander had reported the defences so strong that it would be impossible to carry them by storm with his present force, there was momentarily a wave of deep apprehension. But this was not shared by the military authorities here. All their energies and attention were turned to meeting the situation as presented by General Shafter. There was neither time nor disposition to take account of what had gone before when the fact was plain that the American army had fought its way inch by inch under a blazing sun, through a dense tropical vegetation, steadily advancing and beating back the foe, taking position after position, until, as General Shafter reported, the town was well invested on the north and east by the long drawn out line of American troops. That was a sufficient tribute to the valor of our brave men, and it silenced all cavil over the conditions now presented by General Shafter. It was time for action, for reinforcements, and toward the execution of this end, every effort of the administration was at once turned.

But there was another intimation of different tenor coming about the same time. The American army was not alone feeling the effects of those three days' shock of arms. Definite and positive information was at hand that Santiago had been literally torn to pieces and that there was wreck and ruin of demolished buildings. The Spanish casualties numbered nearly 1,000. This was a fitting offset to any qualms raised by the reports from the American lines.

This information came from one of the foreign consuls stationed at Santiago, who reported to the representative of his country in Washington the fearful havoc within the city wrought by the American army and the fleet.

The distress of the city, even before the battle, was clearly shown by the action of this consul in serving rations of one half-pound daily to his fellow countrymen, a few hundred in number, for the last month. Evidently there was food to buy, but the Spanish military forces had taken everything available. Only by this official distribution of rations to the foreign colony could they be kept from starving.

Then came the brief but graphic recital of the terrible result of the American attack from land and sea. The bursting shells from the American fleet had done the greatest damage inside the city. Buildings were riddled with rifle shots and torn down by the huge shells and projectiles from the ships. Most serious of all, the Spanish commander, General Linares, occupying a place similar to that of General Shafter in the American army, was seriously wounded. This last fact had been grudgingly admitted, but the report reaching here left no room for doubt as to the seriousness of this feature, with the further fact that the Spanish casualties, even behind the entrenchments ran up to a thousand and were equal to those of the fearless men who fought in the open.

With all the lights furnished on the situation, official and unofficial, it was apparent that each side had suffered terribly, with now a period of lull for those in responsibility to measure their condition, bury their dead, care for their wounded and prepare for the grave conflict yet to come.

The President and his war advisers remained calm throughout the trying experiences of the day. All their attention was directed to the task of preparation.

The future movements of General Shafter are well established. They had been made mention of in his despatch, but it was deemed advisable not to make this portion public. It can only be said that General Shafter's forces will be strongly located with the guns of the American warships serving as an additional protection to their front. Reinforcements will be hurried to them, which will be able for any emergency, whether it be storm or siege.

With Santiago partially wrecked and filled with a thousand dead and wounded the condition there is desperate, even critical. There is little likelihood of any Spanish sorties in force under such circumstances, but the possibility remains that the Spanish garrison may seek relief by evacuation of the city and retiring to the mountain paths to the north.

WHAT SHAFTER GAVE OUT.

Two Thousand Spaniards Prisoners and the Foe on the Run on Friday.

Siboney, July 1.—By Associated Press despatch boat Cynthia, via Port Antonio and Kingston.—At 8 p.m. Friday evening General Shafter said to the Associated Press correspondent at his headquarters: "We have Caney in our possession and the whole crest of the plateau at Caney. We have taken some 2,000 prisoners on this side of Santiago. General Lawton is moving to the left to join the line with General Wheeler. The Spaniards have been driven back into the city."

BLANCO'S FIRST REPORT.

Very Heavy Losses and All Round Defeat Experienced on Friday.

Madrid, July 3. (10 a.m.)—Captain-General Blanco reports to the government under date of July 1 as follows: "At noon to-day the enemy vigorously attacked Santiago and succeeded in taking the advanced positions of Lomar and San Juan, after a vehement resistance lasting three hours on our part. We were able to save our artillery though half the troops were placed hors de combat. General Linar was several wounded in the left arm and relinquished his command to General Lorral.

"The enemy in considerable force attacked the village of El Caney this morning, but were repulsed by General Vara. The fight was resumed this evening and ended in El Caney surrendering after a vigorous resistance on our part.

"Our losses were heavy.

"I have no news from the Escario and Caresca columns, with which it is impossible to communicate."

THE ODDS TREMENDOUS.

American Attacking Force Said to Far Outnumber the Spanish Defenders.

Madrid, July 3.—(3 p.m.)—Private despatches from Santiago give the following details: "General Shafter's army composed of 17,000 infantry and 82 siege guns of various calibre attacked the Spanish position before Santiago. The Spaniards had only 2,000 men, partly volunteers. Our troops fought with heroic courage. The battle lasted three hours and the Spanish were then compelled to abandon the trenches and fall back on Santiago. The retreat was conducted in perfect order.

"Our losses were heavy and the enemy's enormous. The list of our wounded includes General Linares, Col. Ordonnez and Majors Anadrid and Azzanza, the latter being General Linares' aide-de-camp.

"The American attack upon El Caney was very severe. The position was defended by General Vara de Rey with 500 men. The enemy was at first repulsed but ultimately renewed the attack, the result being unknown.

A later despatch says: "The Americans fought eight against one. The Spaniards defended themselves heroically. Our wounded are numerous, including General Vara de Rey and Major Dominguez. The struggle is becoming difficult, 2,000 Spaniards having to meet 25,000 of the enemy."

SHAFTER IN GREAT PERIL.

Spanish Reinforcements Near at Hand to Attack Him in His Place of Refuge.

London, July 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Observer says: "The last official news from Cuba is to the effect that the Americans suffered an enormous loss in the attack of El Caney and Aguadores. General Linares is concentrating his troops toward the defensive works around the town, where he hopes to overthrow the American forces. Meanwhile the Spaniards from Guantanamo have effected a meeting at Altagona with the reinforcements from Holguin, making 8,000 men who are marching to fall on the American flank, and they can give General Shafter much trouble.

"General Pando with 9,000 men is now at Romanganagua and Palma Soriano.

"It is believed that the Santiago operations will last a long time."

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THE SANTIAGO BATTLE

Hand to Hand Fighting When American Soldiers Rushed the First Entrenchments.

A Desperate Race for Life Against the Deadly Hail of Spanish Bullets.

Second Day Witnesses Even Greater Carnage—Terrible Losses on Both Sides.

(From Monday's War Edition.)

At general headquarters, Friday, July 1, 6 p.m.—By despatch boat Cynthia to Port Antonio, July 2, 8 p. m. (via Kingston, July 2, 11:30 p. m.)—General Shafter's army has had its baptism of fire. With desperate courage and the mad dash of veterans, it has conquered the Spanish works before Santiago, and his force is driving the enemy into the streets of the city. The victory was won at a heavy cost in killed and wounded. It is impossible to estimate the losses at this writing, but it is believed they approximate 500. The proportion of officers is large.

A partial list of officers killed or wounded follows:

Capt. O'Neill, of the Rough Riders, killed.

Lieut. Col. Charles Wyckoff, Twenty-second infantry.

Capt. W. P. Morrison, Sixteenth infantry.

Lieut. Scott, Thirtieth infantry, wounded.

Lieut. Col. Patterson, Twenty-second infantry, wounded in the groin.

Lieut. Orde, Sixth.

Capt. Taylor, Ninth cavalry, wounded in the stomach.

Lieut. Col. E. H. Liscum, Twenty-fourth.

Capt. J. E. Brett, Twenty-fourth, wounded in the arm.

Capt. A. C. Ducat, Twenty- fourth, wounded in the region of the heart.

Capt. Charles Gorge, Twenty-fourth.

Lieut. J. H. Augustin, wounded in side and arm.

Lieut. Col. Carel, Sixth, wounded in the hip.

Lieut. Meyer, Company H, Third cavalry, wounded in the hip.

Lieut. Herman, Sixth, spine injured.

Lieut. Gross, Sixth, wounded in the hip and left leg.

Capt. Walker, Sixth infantry, wounded in the right leg.

Lieut. Robertson, Company G, Fifth infantry, wounded in right leg.

Lieut. Purdy, Company C, Sixth, wounded in thigh.

Capt. Morgan, Third cavalry.

Capt. Dodd, Third cavalry, wounded in the head.

Capt. Carpenter, Seventeenth, wounded in the stomach.

Capt. Kerr, Sixth cavalry, wounded in the arm.

Capt. Torrey, shot in the leg.

Lieut. Besaro, Seventh infantry.

Maj. Corliss, Seventh.

Capt. Jackson, Seventh.

Lieut. Charles E. Field, Seventh, shot through the forehead, fatally.

It is also repoted that Col. Emery was killed.

In some cases every officer in a company was lost.

The Spanish loss must have been heavy. The Spaniards opposing General Lawton's division lost in killed, wounded or taken prisoners 2,000 men, and the loss on the center and left must be double that number.

Most of our troops took positions during the night, although Gen. Bates' reserves did not come up until morning. Gen. Lawton's division, on the extreme right, supported by Capt. Capron's battery; Gen. Kent's division in the center, and Gen. Wheeler's division on the left, supported by Capt. Grimes' battery, planted on a hill, formed a line which stretched across the whole width of the basin, in which Santiago lies, a distance of fully five miles. Immediately in front of Gen. Lawton lay Caney, surrounded by block houses and intrenchments, and against this point were the operations directed. Beyond the San Juan river, 2,000 yards before the center and left, lay a line of intrenchments, a mile west of the city. These two divisions were covered by a heavy tangled undergrowth between the San Juan and the Rio Guama.

On the extreme left, on the heights beyond Capt. Grimes' battery, behind which, in the shelter of an old sugar house, where the rear cavalry division was massed, were Gen. Duffield's Michigan volunteers, who moved out at daylight over the line of railroad from Siboney. The Americans had the advantage of the sun in the morning, which shone directly in the enemy's face.

The engagement opened when the fleet lying outside the entrance to the harbor began dropping shells into the lower end of the Spanish earthworks. This firing, which was entirely by bearings, was not effective.

At 7:20 the land engagement opened with firing from Capt. Capron's battery, on the extreme left, upon the block houses and intrenchments before Caney. This was followed quickly by simultaneous attacks by Gen. Chaffee and Col. Ludlow, who occupied a flanking position to the north. The Spanish replied with great spirit and nerve when our shells burst directly over their trenches. A few minutes before 8 o'clock Capt. Grimes opened with his battery on the heights to the right of the main redoubt, situated in the center of the Spanish line of intrenchments, directly before the city.

The Spanish reply was immediate and very accurate. The second or third of their shells broke over one of Capt. Grimes' guns, killing two men and wounding four. Both the Spanish and American batteries used shrapnel. The next Spanish shell burst just beyond the battery and riddled a sugar house, behind which Col. Wood's Rough Riders were waiting a forward movement. It was from this elevation that the English, German and Japanese military attaches viewed the engagement.

Capt. Grimes' shells, set for a range of 2,800 yards, slightly overshot the mark. It was difficult to locate the Spanish guns, as they used smokeless powder and in this, the first artillery duel, we had the worst of it. Up to this time, there had been no infantry fire except at the extreme right, where the Spaniards were being hard pressed by Gen. Chaffee and Gen. Lawton.

About 8:30 o'clock, a balloon was sent up in front of the cavalry division. This drew the first volley from the Spanish entrenchments. Though volley followed volley the daring occupants made a reconnoissance and got down safely, having obtained complete detailed information of the enemy's force and situation.

Capt. Grimes then reopened with his battery, and in the second duel with the Spanish artillery did much better execution, planting shell after shell in the first redoubt and ruining two guns.

It was in this awful charge that our men were so badly cut up. They started on a double quick, but no troops could face such a terible fire without annihilation. Our men staggered, throwing themselves on the ground. Again they started, again they prostrated themselves, but on and up they went until, with a cheer, they sprang over the trenches, dividing the sides of the hill, checkered with their fallen comrades. There was hand-to-fighting here, in which an officer of the Twenty-fourth was macheted, but the Spanish could not resist the onset of our troops and they scrambled out of the trenches and broke over the line of the knoll on which they were situated.

Hundreds of the enemy lay dead or wounded in the trenches. The main redoubt was then carried with a rush. The two remaining batteries were then ordered up.

The battery got in position to the right of the main span redoubt at 3 o'clock, and at 3:30 Capt. Bates sent the first shell, which went whistling down the line of entrenchments, enfilading the enemy murderously. The American advance line remained behind the crest of the hills until Capt. Bates had driven terror into the already beaten and discouraged enemy.

All this time our fleet was also at work. Shortly before this dispatch was written our line again moved forward, but the Spanish began to retreat into town. The retreat soon became a rout, and at 5 o'clock an officer just from the front says the enemy are beaten hopelessly, and the city will fall to-morrow.

Gen. Shafter, at his headquarters at the second crossing of the Rio Guama, is in constant communication with the front.

Our most critical time was after the trenches had been taken, when the ammunition ran low. Two pack trains loaded with shells were gotten to the front by Lieut. Brooks shortly after 3 o'clock.

The wounded are streaming in.

SATURDAY'S FIGHTING.

Loss of Life Heavier Than on First Day —Spaniards Perhaps Out of Ammunition.

New York, July 2.—Fighting about Santiago was resumed at daybreak this morning. Gen. Shafter's army advanced on all sides of the city, while Admiral Sampson bombarded the fortresses on shore, practically completing the demolition of Morro. The Spaniards made a brave but spasmodic defence. The fighting was steady up to the time of sending this despatch, 3 p.m., but the Americans had not affected an entrance into the city.

The loss of life was heavier on both sides than yesterday, and both sides took many prisoners. Kent's division began the attack along the main road to Santiago at daybreak.

It was about two hours later before the American advance began breaking through cover in front of the Spanish trenches. It was met with a murderous hail from Mauser rifles, which temporarily stayed the forward movement. The Spaniards had the range and their practice was good.

The Americans lay on their breasts and poured volley after volley into them at a range so close that the opposing lines could see the whites of each other's eyes. Clarke's brigade and the right of Kent's division made a gallant charge up a knoll to the north of the extreme left of the Spanish line, and took possession of a hacienda in the shelter of an orange grove.

This marked the beginning of a magnificent charge through the first line of intrenchments. The cavalry division and Gen. Hawkins' brigade charged up the slope against a storm of death.

On land and sea the American forces struggled to make good Shafter's assertion that he would take Santiago inside of forty-eight hours.

On land wagon load after wagon load of wounded soldiers has been taken to the rear since the battle opened this morning.

The American soldiers have been facing a withering shower of Mauser bullets all day without flinching.

A rumor has reached here that the supply of ammunition in the city of Santiago has been about exhausted. If that is true, it is possible that the city may fall into the hands of the Americans before morning.

SAMPSON THOUGHT IT EASY.

American Admiral Well Satisfied With His Bombardment and Looked for Hasty Capitulation.

Off Santiago, July 2, via Port Antonio and Kingston, July 3, 12:15 a.m.—Admiral Sampson bombarded the fortifications of the harbor of Santiago this morning for the fourth time. The bombardment lasted from 5:45 to 7:45. The damage done was more severe than in previous bombardments. The enemy's fire was silenced, Morro Castle was badly knocked about and the Punta Gorda batteries were torn up in many places.

On board the Associated Press boat Cynthia, off Santiago, July 2.—A half hour after the bombardment ceased this morning Rear Admiral Sampson said to a correspondent of the Associated Press that he was well satisfied with the results and deemed the attack the most destructive yet made by the American navy off Santiago. He also believed, he said, that the moral effect would be sure to be great and would tend to dishearten the Spaniards and encourage the Americans. As soon as the bombardment closed Admiral Sampson sent an officer on shore to communicate with the land forces and expressed eagerness to learn what was being done on shore. Neither he nor Captain Chadwick said so in plain terms, but it was evident that both believed that Santiago would be ours before sunset to-day.

Before the Cynthia had gained an offing of ten miles from El Morro, at the entrance to Santiago harbor, huge columns of gun-powder smoke could be seen slowly climbing skyward against the background of the mountain at whose base Santiago lies. By 11 o'clock this morning the smoke covered the entire valley in which the city is and had grown into the semblance of a huge silver gray ball edged with black and overhanging the greatest struggle of the present war.

Up to the hour mentioned, the fleet was still visible, and no signs of a bombardment are to be seen.

When any part of the body isn't doing the work that nature intended it to do, it puts the whole system out of tune—out of harmony. Sickness in one part of the body is likely to run into all parts of the body. When children stand a row of bricks on end, they knock the whole row down by upsetting one brick. That is exactly what happens to the health when the bowels fail to perform their proper function. Constipation makes trouble all along the line—puts the liver out of order, is bad for the kidneys, bad for the stomach. It holds in the body poisonous matter, and because it cannot go any place else, it gets into the blood. The blood carries it all over the system. That makes sluggishness, lassitude, bad breath and foul smell in the mouth, fills the stomach with gas, and causes windy belching, stops digestion in the stomach, causes sour stomach, heartburn and headache. You can avoid all such trouble, for Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and its attendant evils.

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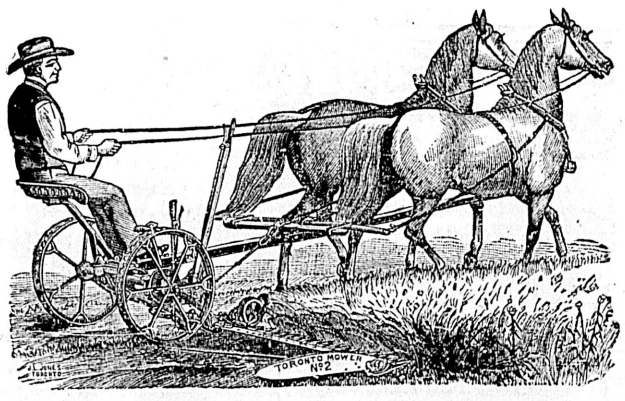

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